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The Gay Gallop

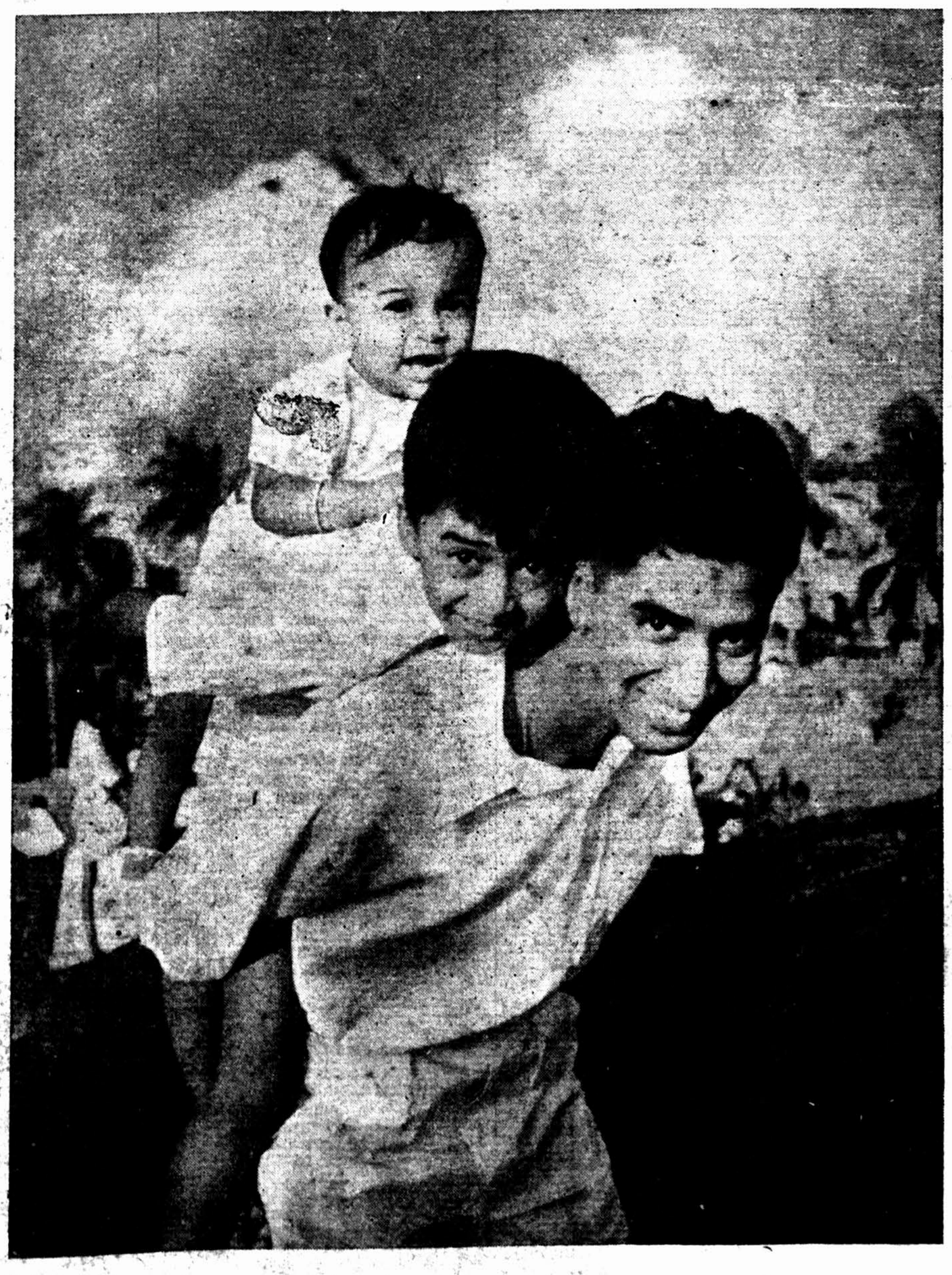

Photo- B.F. Ferreira

Believe It Or Not !

Tragedy Still Dogs The Hope Diamond

(See Page 3)

A True Story

MR. VERMA'S ORDEAL

By Asha Bhatnagar

It was exactly a fortnight since Mr. Verma had landed in England. He had gone to that far off land for reasons purely of health. Though only tweny-nine years of age, Mr. Verma suffered from many ill-defined ailments due mainly to lack of work, on the one hand, and excess of food, on the other. His father, Mr. Devi Saran Verma, had lately been a good deal worried about the deteriorating health of his only son and heir, and had, rather reluctantly, agreed to send him abroad, his choice falling, naturally, on the good old Blighty. Mr. Verma (junior), though none too keen on being separated from his wife and children—had nevertheless, been forced to agree to the wishes of the old man after repeated threats of disinheritance. So it was that a month after his hurried departure from India, Mr. Verma had landed safely on England's shore.

During his first week's stay in that cold country, Mr. Verma found the climate so beneficial to his poorly health, that he secretly decided to prolong his stay there as much as possible. Not liking the idea of residing in the noisy hustle-bustle of London he was on the lookout for a conveniently scheduled spot where he could enjoy a quiet and peaceful holiday. After a good deal of searching and advertising, he, at last, found the required place in a small boarding house on the outskirts of London, kept by a lady called Mrs. Higgins.

Mr. Verma's apartment turned out to be an exceedingly large and cosy room, with four windows overhung by dark green curtains, which gave the room a dignified air. By the general state of things, the boarding house appeared to be well kept, everything being in apple-pie order. The furniture, though not elaborate, was well made and comfortable, while the food funnily enough, suited the fastidious palate of Mr. Verma. In contrast with his own rooms at home, there was, however, one important thing missing—and that was the bathroom. "It's like this", Mrs. Higgins had explained, "we didn't have a bathroom attached to this room, So I jus' thought you wouldn't mind goin' the bath jus' across the landin' ....."

"Oh no, no, not at all," Mr. Verma had nastily assured her, "I am sure I will be very comfortable here." And it was true. Mr. Verma was so satisfied with his cosy apartment that he just did not mind the bathroom problem—at least not just then.

With his over-polite ways, happy-go-lucky attitude and extremely frank and foolish mind, it did not take Mr. Verma long to become one of the Higgins' household, and in a very short time he was proclaimed a general favourite. He entered into offensive and defensive alliance with Pickles, Mrs. Higgins' fourteen-year-old son, who proved to be an intelligent boy—this was according to Mr. Verma and could only be taken with a pinch of salt considering the fact that Mr. Verma had little idea of the characteristics of a human brain.

A fortnight passed. During this period nothing cropped up unexpectedly to mar Mr. Verma's satisfaction with the English life and climate. In fact matters were going on so smoothly that Mr. Verma began to suspect something ahead of him which would fully balance with the present silkiness of affairs.

* * *

The first signs of trouble began to appear exactly a month after Mr. Verma's arrival.

When Mr. Verma had set forth from his beloved home, his grandmother, an old, kindly lady of ninety-three, had insisted on packing a lusty, warm navy blue quilt—popularly known as 'linaaf' with his belongings. Much as Mr. Verma had resented this move on the part of his granny, he had not the heart to offend his aged relative at the time of his departure.

Within a day of his arrival in England Mr. Verma had realized how wrong he had been in protesting about the quilt since he found now, by experience, how adequately this portly article sheltered him against the cold which was rather intense at that time of the year. Once inside the bedroom, whether by day or by night, Mr. Verma would embrace this giver of warmth, and once in this position he would find himself at peace with all the elements. There was, however, one occasion during the night when Mr. Verma felt anything but happy, in spite of his benevolent 'linaaf'. He had got into the habit of visiting the bathroom about the middle of the night, when he was obliged to get out of the cosy depths of his 'linaaf' and get into his dressing gown as the 'Sahibs' did.

It was then that he cursed everything English along with the climate, Mrs. Higgins, the arrangement of her household and a dozen other things. Having very little to do, this discomfort preyed on his mind continually. After a number of days of hard thinking and shivering, Mr. Verma hit upon—what he considered—a brilliant plan. The next night, at the usual time, he could be seen trudging along to the bathroom tightly wrapped up in his obliging 'linaaf'. This 'plan', though somewhat unusual, proved to be most satisfactory and convenient, and Mr. Verma resumed his best holiday spirits. But sad to say, like all good things, this happy state of affairs was destined for an untimely and rather unfortunate end.

Mrs. Higgins, usually an extremely cautious woman, happened to forget her purse in the pantry one evening. She recollected this rather disconcerting fact only after a few hours' decent sleep, and, although it was very chilly at that time of the night, the purse had to be rescued from the housemaid; Mary, who started work quite early in the morning. Moreover, the purse contained the last week's rent paid by the lodgers, amounting to quite a tidy sum. Mrs. Higgins, therefore, thought it essential to put reason before comfort, and quickly donned a dressing gown, lit a candle, and drawing her nightie tight around her portly figure, steadily made her way downstairs. Unfortunately this time coincided with the time of Mr. Verma's nightly journey to the bath room, of which Mrs Higgins was happily ignorant.

After having retrieved her coveted purse, she made her way back through the dining room into the hall, where the staircase was situated. She was just in the act of ascending the stairs when she heard a door creak on the first floor landing. As she glanced up with a start, she beheld something that rooted her to the spot. There, making its way across the first floor landing was a figure whose shape, colour or size she did not have the courage to define at the moment. It had two projections sticking out of its front—or back maybe—and was swaying eerily from side to side. A sudden shaft of moonlight, entering from a nearby skylight, pierced the prevailing gloom putting the figure in bold relief. Mrs. Higgins could hardly gasp for breath before the intruder had opened Mr. Verma's bedrom door and disappeared within. After a moment of bewildered gasping, Mrs. Higgins decided that the best thing to do now was to scream. Following her decision she let out a pathetic howl succeeded by a more realistic scream, which brought her husband running down.

"Wot on earth's the matter with yer?" he demanded ungraciously, rather disconcerted at the sight of his wife clad in a dressing gown, screeching away at the top of her voice. Then, fearing that she would disturb the other lodgers, the old man dragged her up as fast as he could and dumped her on the bed. With the help of her usual bromide mixture, Mrs Higgins was soon snoring away tightly clenching the purse she had retrieved.

With the break of the morning Mrs. Higgins had to think hard, as there was more than one problem requiring her attention. Did she actually go downstairs last night, or had she been dreaming? Mrs. Higgins was not very helpful. A lodger or two had heard some sounds during the night, but had been told the usual story by the old man "The Missus had the 'isterics last night again." Mrs. Higgins was not so sure. She took into her confidence her favourite paying-guest, Mr. White, and related to him dramatically the incidents of the night. In the end they came to two conclusions—a major one that Mr. White should make further investigations, and a minor one that Mr. Verma should on no account be told about the 'ghost', as lodgers like him were few and far between.

When, after a period of a week Mrs. Higgins recovered from the shock she had received, and learnt that she was the laughing stock of the neighbourhood, she was thoroughly indignant. The thought of she Mrs. "'iggins"—being doubted was so revolting that she decided to prove her experience to the foremost residents of the locality. She laid her plans in a determined way, and two nights later—it being a Saturday—a chosen party of four stalwarts, including a member of the King's Regiment—Bobby Jones—, assembled at about half past eleven, at the chosen spot and waited to prove Mrs. Higgins' story.

It was bitterly cold and no one was in a particularly good mood. Sitting on the stairs, huddled up together, each one was at the moment hugging tight the exhilarating vision of a warmly inviting bed, on the one hand and the depressing one of a coldly determined Mrs. Higgins on the other. The latter, in this case, was mainly responsible for their foregoing of the former. Not for a minute did they doubt that they were on a wild goose chase. But then here Mrs. Higgins came in again. It was well nigh midnight, and the party was getting rather impatient. Half an hour slipped by and nothing happened. Just as the grandfather clock down below sang one note, a slight sound was heard on the first floor landing.

The onlookers were instantly alert, listening expectantly. A short silence preceeded the noise heard and then the door of Mr. Verma's bedroom opened. It was hard to see through the prevailing gloom, and it was not till the figure had reached the middle of the landing that it was really perceived, gliding across airily. In breathless silence the spectators watched its progress, not daring to emit a sound. The wind rattled along the window shutters making weird sounds which were doubly exaggerated by the intense silence. As silent as a shadow the figure slid into the bathroom, closing the door behind it.

Full five minutes elapsed before any one could recover his power of speech, and before they could give effect to this recovery, the bathroom door had reopened and the mysterious figure had glided back across the landing right into Mr. Verma's bedroom. Amazed at what they had just seen, the onlookers gaped open mouthed at the door behind which the 'monster' had just retreated. The heavy silence that followed was so nerve-racking that Mr. Higgins, unable to control himself any longer, gracefully slithered down the stairs in a dead swoon. It was only then that his companions—hearing the rather loud thud on the first floor landing,—recovered themselves and ran to his aid.

After this vivid confirmation of Mrs Higgins' story the existence of the 'ghost' could no longer be doubted. It was such a long time since a 'ghost' had been heard of, that the amount of interest this one provoked was considerable. The very idea that a 'ghost' should appear in a perfectly normal house to which no legends of yore were attached, was in itself a revolting and respect-commanding event. As the 'ghost' was almost supernaturally punctual in making its appearance, it was not long before it came to be known as the 'punctual spook'. Every night at twelve-thirty sharp it would appear obligingly, and every night there never failed to be a large gathering on the second floor landing to view its progress with a frightening curiosity. Mrs. Higgins, following faithfully the instinct common to every woman, had, in the meantime very wisely laid a tax of 2d. on each glimpse of the spook.

Mr. Verma was, on the other hand, kept in blissful ignorance of his nightly performance. Complete secrecy—as proposed by Mrs. Higgins—was, of course, impossible, and a few rumours about a 'ghost' operating in the neighbourhood did manage to reach him, after all. But, fortunately, that worthy gentleman, having been brought up in an ultra-modern fashion disdainfully pooh-poohed the idea of a 'ghost' existing in the twentieth century, and only took the precaution of securly bolting his doors and windows each night before retiring. So it was that at the end of another fortnight, Mr. Verma was still happily unaware of the fact that the centre of attraction of the whole neighbourhood was none other than his own blessed self. The only thing that mattered to him now was sweet nothing-doing the whole day and the absence of irritants in the shape of his father and his wife to nag at him day in and day out.

Meanwhile the number of visitors were increasing rapidly each night, and, although Mrs. Higgins was making a substantial amount of money, she did not quite like the idea of converting her neat little boarding house into a public museum. Moreover, she was mortally afraid lest Mr. Verma should come to know the great detail of the situation, namely, that the 'ghost' had made his room its den. Besides this distinguished visitor might come to some harm, and her purse, getting heavier each day might lose its weight all of a sudden. This last prospect more than depressed her and, eventually, in the famous determined Higgias way, she announced her decision to lay the ghost.

The decision was accepted without argument. Mr. Higgins tried to protest, but Mrs. Higgins stuck to her determination faithfully with a stubborness inherited from her mother SHE—Mrs. Higgins—certainly did not like the idea of harbouring Mr. Verma and the 'ghost' in the same room. So, at last after a good deal of whispered consultations, the night of attack was fixed together with the method of approach. Eight huge desperate men were chosen to perform the unholy ceremony in a pre-arranged way.

On the fatal night at 11 p.m., the eight chosen assembled at the Higgins residence and fifteen minutes late took up their respective places on the scene of action, armed with sticks, clasp knives and water pistols. Mr. Higgins, a Napoleon in his own way, had taken care to post the men in all the strategic places. One sturdy individual was stationed behind the bathroom door—a very strategic position, indeed.

..... ten.n.n.n ..... eleven..n.n.....twelve.....' sang out the grandfather clock below; '.....a quarter past.....and then.....

On the stroke of twelve-thirty, Mr. Verma innocently siddled out of his bedroom, decked up in his nightly apparel. Instantly a wave of excitement surged through each of the attackers, who quickly steadied themselves as zero-hour approached. As they silently clutched their weapons tighter, and watched the 'ghost' lock the door behind him, they pitied from the bottom of their hearts the fate of the hapless Mr. Verma. As usual, the spook, wobbling cautiously in its navy blue wrapper, made its way to the bathroom, unsuspectingly.

'What a terribly windy night it is', thought Mr. Verma irritantly from under his 'linaaf', 'not even fit for a dog to be out. I really wish.....' But what Mr. Verma really wished at *that moment will perhaps never be known, for all he could remember on regaining consciousness in hospital* two days later, was.....

'Wham!.....Got 'im!!.....Phut! .....Dash!.....the dirty twister! ..... Slap! ..... Whack! ..... WHACK..! ..... WHACK !! ..... 'ammer 'im .... plop! .... BANG! ..... Swish!....Sh!..Sh!.... Police! .....POLICE! .....I harrest you in the King's name!.....Help!..... Whir.r.r.r.r.!.....' and then stars!.. .....

When Mr. Verma was allowed to leave hospital, about two months later, with his left arm still in a sling, he quietly had his luggage brought to the exclusive little hotel at which he was putting up—Mrs. Higgins would not dream of ever letting him darken her door again. A week later one could see Mr. Verma busy making arrangements for leaving England—for good.

As he had always been a generous payer and an amusing companion, Mr. Higgins was not too happy at the prospect of his leaving, although he could never quite forgive him for nearly causing 'the missus' to have a nervous breakdown.

'Mr. Verma's goin' away to Indier day after tomorrer,' Mrs. Higgins was blandly informed by her husband one bright Saturday afternoon.

'He'd better', she replied darkly, 'an' if he ever comes 'ere again, I'll dash up whatever's left of 'im!'

And one could see that she meant it!

Do You Know That....

1. On an average 20,000,000 letters and packets are posted and delivered in the United Kingdom every day.
2. Plastic furniture, waterproof curtains, electric light fittings, germicidal products and synthetic rubber can be manufactured from coal.
3. There are 250,000,000 working animals on the world's farms.
4. D.D.T., the well-known insecticide, is made from benzene.
5. Of the 45,000,000 people who inhabit the United Kingdom, one-fifth are Londoners.
6. Blacklead is plumbago and graphite, and has no lead in it.
7. There are more traditional ceremonies in peace-time London than in any other city in the world.
8. Over 1,100 cricket bats have been made from a willow grown at Boreham (Essex).
9. The birthplace of golf is the city of St. Andrews in Scotland.

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Tragedy Still Dogs The Hope Diamond

"HAS THE HOPE DIAMOND 'CURSE' STRUCK AGAIN?"

This is the puzzler on thousands of lips in the nation's capital and throughout the country as people ponder the death of 25-year-old Mrs. Evalyn McLean Reynolds, only daughter of Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, Washington's No. 1 hostess and owner of the $2,000,000 gem.

The pretty, blonde wife of former Senator Robert Rice Reynolds was found dead in her bed on September 20. A doctor discovered her body during a professional call on Mrs. McLean, Evalyn Reynolds' mother, who recently suffered a broken kneecap in a fall at the family estate, Friendship. Her death is ascribed to "a possible overdose of sleeping pills."

When found, slender Mrs. Reynolds was in sleeping clothes. The radio was playing at full tone. In bed with her was a pet dog. Her small daughter, 4 years old, was at Rehobotn Beach, Del.

At an early age, the only daughter of Evalyn Walsh McLean and Edward Beale McLean, both of whom had inherited many millions, studied painting. The social world awaited the McLean heiress's reputed $100,000 coming-out party. Lavish plans had been made for the event. But Evalyn Jr., declined and instead fled to New York where she studied fashion designing at the exclusion Traphagen School of Fashion. Shortly thereafter rumours circulated that she was trying for a radio job

BECOMES FIFTH WIFE

Receipt of a note containing a kidnapping threat in 1939 temporarily brought additional bodyguards to her side in the form of New York state police. No harm befell her, and for months before news of her romance occupied front pages she was interesting herself in plans to start a night club. In 1941 society gasped when it learned that she was then being squired by North Carolina's senator, Reynolds, who was thirty-seven years her senior. The romance culminated in their private wedding at Friesndship, October 9, 1941.

Former Senator Reynolds had four other wives prior to his marriage to Miss McLean. His first and fourth wives died and his union to the other two ended in divorces

Following a month's honeymoon, they returned to magnificent Friendship for a few months, then set up house-keeping in down town Washington, in a small white stone house on B Street, North-east—just back of the Supreme Court building. Apparently Evalyn Jr., her husband and small daughter lived quietly, only occasionally attending Evalyn Sr.'s celebrity-studded parties.

Brought up in the greatest of luxury amid yachts, villas, mansions, actresses, Presidents, writers and unimpeachable social leaders, the younger Evalyn lived a fairy-tale existence with gold-liveried servants to wait on her.

If she had lived, she would have inherited not only a massive fortune but her mother's undisputed social leadership. For Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, lavish hostess to Presidents and celebrities and impulsive dispenser of charity, is world renowned for her entertaining abilities as well as well as the famous Hope diamond.

LEADING WASHINGTON HOSTESS

Always famous for her parties, outside and intimate, Mrs. McLean has earned a new set of feathers for her cap since Washington became the hub of the universe. With unbelievable success and non-chalance, she has consistently tossed together in her drawing room and huge dining salon bitter political rivals, governments at war and the opposite poles of the social sphere. Under the softening influence of the McLean hospitality the mixture somehow comes out smoothly. Observers and analysts give credit for the impossible to Mrs. McLean's abiding faith in and love of all humanity, her refusal to recognize differences political social or habitual.

During the war Mrs. McLean's best entertaining efforts centered around amputees from Walter Reed hospital. Each Saturday night she invited the servicemen to her home, wined and dined them in her best manner. The men brought their wives, sweethearts, or mothers. But the generous, hospitable Evalyn gave more than food and drink. She gave her wit, sympathy and personal company.

The hostess herself is, of course, very much part of the show. Magnificently jewelled and gowned, Mrs. McLean moves around constantly, talking casually to each of her guests. Witty, genuinely interested in all people, easy-going Evalyn McLean could probably grab off an imposing number of hostessing laurels without benefit of her great fortune.

Characteristically she wears the Hope diamond constantly, with sport clothes, in swimming and on long walks in the woods. Among other fantastically magnificent stones in her jewellery box is the "Star of the East," the world's largest and loveliest star sapphire.

WORLD'S MOST PERFECT GEM

But what is the Hope diamond—and why is it such a magnet for foreign potentates, diplomats as well as government clerks? It is the ambition of many who come to the nation's capital to see Mrs. McLean with this costly gem.

The Hope diamond is said to be one of the world's most perfect gems. The blue brilliant is 44½ carats and valued variously from $114,000 to $2,000,000. Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher and playboy bought the jewel for his wife in 1911, despite warnings that it would bring disaster. Mrs. McLean scoffs at the theory of the curse, declares that it is her "good luck charm". Yet, tragedy has pursued her since it came into her possession and the story goes that she never allows any of her children to touch it.

Long before she knew of the diamond, however, her adored brother, Vinson Walsh, was killed in a motorcar accident in Newport. In the same accident Mrs. McLean suffered a broken leg which failed to heal properly. In the course of months of agony before it healed she became a victim of morphine given her to ease the pain.

Valiantly she fought off the habit successfully, only to succumb to it more completely after the death of her father Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado gold mining king. A second time she was successful in her bout with the drug.

RESPONSIBILITY OF WEALTH

Her eldest son, named Vinson for her brother and called "the 100-million-dollar baby", was killed when struck by a motorcar while his parents were away at the Kentucky Derby in Louisville.

Much in love with her husband, the handsome, profligate "Ned" McLean, son of the multimillionaire publisher, John R. McLean, his escapades and money-burning hurt her deeply. His pursuit of pleasure scarcely contributed to a happy peaceful marriage and eventually brought divorce. He was insane before his death. In her autobiography, "Father Struck It Rich", she wrote that she and Ned never had a chance because they were not taught the discipline needed with unlimited wealth.

"Surely the greatest responsibility of all that money brings," she wrote, "is the responsibility to keep it from distorting your children's lives."

With her money she follows impulses to help other people, however. In 1922 she went half across the continent in hopes of retrieving the kidnaped baby of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, for whose ransom she paid Gaston B. Means £104,000. Only when he insisted that she must go to Mexico did she realize the fraud.

But back to the Hope diamond, backed by a long history of deaths and misfortunes.

TAVERNIER'S FIND

Nearly 300 years ago, in 1647, a French traveller, Jean Baptiste Tavernier, took a diamond from the breast of a Burmese god in India. Tavernier had learned of the diamond from a Hindu and blithely ignored a warning that the gem would be "a curse" to the person who owned it. Tavernier sold it to France's King Louis XIV for $500,000. Shortly thereafter Tavernier was stricken with a strange malady and died.

Apparently the gem's curse did not strike again until it became the possession of Marie Antoinette, wife of France's King Louis XVI. Actually it was the wearing of this stone, together with other extravagances, which led to the French Revolution and her death on the guillotine, Oct. 16, 1793, a few months after her husband had been beheaded.

Shortly after the French Revolution, an Amsterdam diamond dealer was commissioned to cut the gem. His son stole it, thus pauperizing his father, and sold it to a French speculator. The Frenchman, fearing to dispose of it in his own country, went to England and for weeks sought a purchaser. Penniless, on the verge of starvation, he finally sold it to a Londoner for $25,000. A few days later the thief died as result of his privations

STORMY HISTORY

In 1840 the Londoner sold the gem to Thomas Henry Hope, wealthy Englishman, for $90,000. From the new purchaser, the diamond receives its name. Upon his death in 1893, Lord Francis Hope inherited the gem. The next year Hope's wife eloped with another man, and within a few years Hope's fortune was gone. Five years after Lord Hope inherited the diamond, he sold it to Habib Bey, who later drowned. Calot, a Paris jeweler, then received it, sold it to Prince Kanitovsky, a Russian, who gave it to a Parisian actress to wear. Soon they quarreled. Result—he shot and killed her across the footlights. Two days later the prince was found stabbed to death in a Paris street. Calot, who had sold Kanitovsky the jewel on credit, then killed himself.

Later a Greek dealer obtained the gem and sold it to the Abdul Hamid of Turkey. On the night he delivered the diamond, the team drawing his carriage bolted, and the jeweler and his family were hurled to death over a precipice. Then the sultan's keeper-of-the-jewels made an insulting remark to one of the sultan's spouses. He was lashed and thrown into a dungeon where he went mad. The chief eunuch of the sultan's harem became custodian of the gem and shortly afterward was strangled to death. Next victim was the sultan, who was dethroned in 1908, imprisoned and died in 1918.

While the sultan was in prison the bloody stone passed into the turbulent McLean family. It was Cartier, world-famous jeweler, who aroused Mrs. McLean's desire for the Hope diamond. She had it blessed by a priest and still insists that it is her good-luck harm.

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By Genevieve Reynolds

The famous Hope Diamond is considered to be one of the world's most perfect gems. It is also one of the costliest, being valued at anything up to eighty lakhs of rupees! Eighty lakhs for a single cursed stone!

The history of the Hope Diamond begins with its acquisition by the French traveller Tavernier, who reputedly stole it from the breast of a Burmese God. Since then it has passed through various hands in various countries and, invariably and relentlessly, ill luck has pursued its owners, beginning from Tavernier himself! It seems to be one of the world's greatest hoodoos!

The latest victim is the only daughter of its present owner Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, Washington's No. I hostess. Mrs. McLean nevertheless still insists that the Hope Diamond is her good-luck charm. She uses it constantly though she never allows any of her children to touch it!

MAKING HIS MARK

He could neither read nor write, but when a distant relation died and left him a small fortune he started to make a splash. He acquired a cheque-book but instead of signing his name on cheques he put two crosses, and the bank paid.

Then one day he handed the cashier a cheque signed with three crosses

"What's this?" demanded the cashier. "You've put three crosses here."

"I know," was the reply, "but my wife's got social ambitions. She says I must have a middle name"

* * *

An elderly woman was escorting two little girls round the Zoo. While they were looking at the stork, she told them the legend of the ungainly bird— how it was instrumental in bringing them to their mothers.

The children looked at each other in astonishment, and presently one whispered: "Don't you think we ought to tell the dear old thing the truth?"

* * *

There was a queue outside a tobacconist's, where a notice promised: 'Back at two-fifteen".

Presently a little man came along and pushed his way to the front. He was promptly pushed back.

He shoved his way to the front again, and a burly man grabbed him and tossed him back.

"O. K." said the little fellow. "Then I won't open the bloomin' shop."

* * *

The minister was asking one of his flock why he had not attended church lately.

"Well, you see, sir," said the man, "I'm troubled with a bunion on my foot."

"Strange," said the parson, "that a bunion should impede the pilgrim's progress."

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for at our usual rates.

Will contributors kindly note, however, that their mss. (or photos) cannot be returned—and no correspondence about them entered either— unless they are, as a rule, accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes? The strict observance of this rule will save fraved nerves—theirs and ours!

—Editor "B.C. Weekly"

I SHAKE HANDS WITH A CRUSADER

Story of a visit to the vaults of St. Michan's church in Dublin, Eire, in which the air has a mysterious quality of preserving bodies which have lain there for, it is said, over 800 years. Michael Delaney has just shaken the hand of a Crusader who died centuries ago, and has seen the body of an infant placed there 150 years ago!

By Michael Delaney

DUBLIN

I have just shaken the hand of a Crusader who lived 800 years ago!

Impossible, you say?

You should visit the vaults under the Eleventh Century church of St. Michan in Dublin. Ireland, and see there for yourself bodies preserved by Nature herself in a way that so far has eluded scientific investigation.

The vaults are like the vaults of any ordinary parish church To get into them a heavy steel door is raised by a pulley with weights attached. Steps lead down to a tunnel which is lighted to show that no optical deception is being practised. The vaults lead away at right angles to this arched tunnel.

Come on into this vault. There are three open coffins with bodies here. There is no atmosphere of decay, as you almost certainly would have expected On the contrary, the air is noticeably dry and warm, although the day outside is cold The air is fresh. as though a slight draught was blowing through.

No Scene Of Horror

If you have an idea that the scene here is one of horror you are mistaken. It is one of reverence and dignity, mellowed by hundreds of years of quiet Up at ground level buses and lorries move swiftly along the city streets: down here there is silence and no sorrow, because the years have taken away the descendants or relatives of the two men and one woman on whose last mortal remains I am now gazing.

The flesh has "evaporated" from these human frames, leaving thick folds of skin which may be touched without fear of damage. This parched skin conceals the angularity of the skeleton, particularly on the faces which otherwise would be mere skulls. Even the teeth remain in position. white and gleaming in the bright electric light. The hands remain in shape, retaining the finger nails. On one finger threre can be seen a ring mark, but the ring has disappeared, obviously into the pocket of a souvenir hunter.

The female body is of a nun, it is said. The hands are folded and on one hand the first and second fingers are stretched, some say in the act of Benediction. Her features are remarkably vivid; one can almost detect the faint gleam of a smile across the eyes. Her burial shroud has long since disintegrated

Even The Joints Were Supple

I had been told that not only did the unique quality of the air preserve bodies. but that it even kept the body joints supple. I found it to be true. My test was made on the Crusader, a man of immense build. I grasped his fingers and moved the joints. Yes, they moved with ease, and as I let back his hand in its original resting place I was impressed by unknown factor of preservation, unknown to the embalmers of ancient Egypt.

Next I saw a vault in which lay the body of an infant, wonderfully preserved. An old tale says that the infant's mother was also buried here, but because the bodies have been moved around so much through the centuries there is no means of checking this. The baby now has no mother.

No one knows with any certainty how long the vaults have been used for burials. One record says that the first definite mention of the vaults in the Burial Registers occurs btween 1670 and 1680, which, however proves nothing about their earlier use.

I have mentioned the bodies on view to the public; there are many others, safely guarded and sheltered behind iron gates in the other vaults. One coffin still holds the gold studs which flash back when an electric torch is shone on them. Iron and steel bands around other coffins have not even shown the beginnings of rust.

Masses Of Cobwebs Everywhere

Everywhere there are cobwebs, masses of them so thick as to make one think that some form of draping material had been imported to the vaults. The spiders never appear in the day-time, which some nervous visitors say is just as well

What is the secret of all this? That is an unsolved problem. There is. so far as known here, only one other place in the world where the process of natural decay is similarly arrested at Bordeaux. in a vault under the tower.

Some people say that the site of the St. Michan's vaults is on ground having radio-active qualities, a theory gaining wide currency since the creation of the atomic bomb and Hiroshima.

The temperature in the vaults always remains constant. Once, when damp flowers were brought to a vault the bodies in it crumbled to dust within one day.

As I was leaving, my eye fell on an ancient whose eyes were covered with a piece of black crepe. He is said to have been executed in the nearby prison and laid in St Michan's. I knew that there was at least one pair of dead eyes that could not see me as I hauled myself up the stone steps into the hurly-burly of life again.

MARATHONS OF SLEEP

We have all marvelled at the Masters of the cult of Hatha Yoga who lie buried under the earth; for days on end, with all bodily functions suspended. But this has its parallel in the animal world, in Hibernation and Estivation: two of Mother nature's mysterious experiments to help her wild sons to survive the rigours of winter and summer.

By Lance Colam

As summer draws to an end millions of animals, reptiles and insects are preparing for a winter-long slumber. This phenomenon of hibernation is one of the most mysterious in nature. During this period of sleep, the functions of some bodily organs are entirely suspended, and with other organs so slowed down that their action is hardly perceptible.

Instinct leads hibernating animals to prepare for this strange winter sleep even before the autumn sets in and this preparation often consists in an animal laying in a store of surplus fat on which to live during the winter.

During this suspended existence the hibernator's temperature may drop to almost half normal. The heart slows down and all functions of alimentation and excretion cease. Respiration is so faint that it is hardly perceptible, and in some sleepers appears wholly to cease.

I have seen a hibernating bat submerged in a bucket of water for an hour, and then taken out, still asleep, and still perfectly normal. On another occasion I have observed a hedgehog survive a 20-minute immersion. A hibernating dormouse, curled up in a hard little ball, can be rolled across the floor and still will remain sound asleep.

Recipe For Survival

Hibernation is obviously one of Nature's experiments in helping her wild creatures survive the rigorous of winter. Birds can fly south to warmer climes before the wintry cold spells come; moles can keep up their tunnelling at levels below the frostline: squirrels have learned to lay up winter food stores for themselves, and many animals simply continue to prey upon each other. Bees do not hibernate; they have honey to live on. and they keep up their own temperatures and that of the hive by a strange buzzing of their wings, which increases in intensity as the weather becomes colder.

One naturally wonders why these sleeping animals ever awake. It seems that when the hardly-alive functioning of heart and lungs has used up all the surplus fat, the creature's temperature will drop; and when it does, he wakes up. If he were not then to awake, he would die. Occasionally a hibernating animal can be seen abroad during the winter. The chances are that he awakened hungry, and has come out for a good meal before another long nap.

Snakes Too

Snakes are great hibernators. I once warmed up a deadly black mamba during his sleeping period. He just came to life, but had lost all his ordinary alertness and was quite harmless. Toads and frogs regularly hibernate, the latter snugly buried in the mud. Here again if you extract them from their winter quarters and thaw them back to life, they do not seem to show the slightest interest.

Dormice and hedgehogs (the latter holding the record both for duration and intensity of sleep) hibernate in activity. Reptiles and tortoises commonly do not, nor does the bear. In their wild surroundings only the females of the species hibernate. It is during this slumber that her cubs are born—here is "twilight sleep" indeed. When she awakes in her snow cavern her two cubs will be two months old!

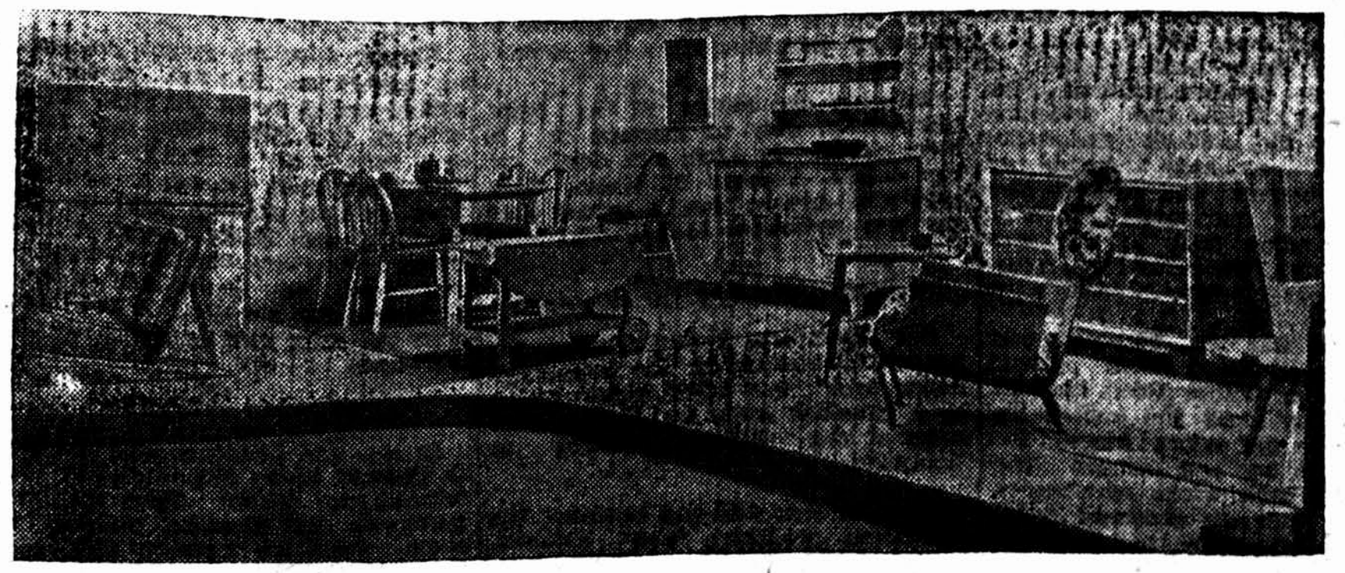
Some creatures hibernate because their prey hibernates. The bat retires for the winter when the insects on which he feeds have either perished or gone to sleep themselves. While most hibernators sleep curled up, the bat is unique in that he hangs head-down for months at a time. Most spiders remain awake during the winter, and may be found at any time in crevices or under dead leaves and rubbish. Lack of food does not trouble them—they can go for months without it.

Drought Estivation

In warm climes, many creatures survive heat and drought in a condition called estivation, which physiologically appears identical with hibernation. For instance, under sub-tropical conditions the alligator will hibernate during the winter months; but in the tropics he estivates, burying himself in the mud when the mid-summer heat leaves his water-course dry. The great anaconda snake is said to do likewise, along with turtles, frogs, newts and certain species of fish. An estivating mudfish examined in Brazil had lined his lair with slime, evidently to preserve the life-sustaining dampness.

The most astonishing case of estivation I know of is that of a snail from the Egyptian desert. Its shell, thought to be empty, was put on exhibition in the British Museum in 1846. Four years later it seemed to show signs of life, and when immersed in water the animal emerged and began crawling about.

DESIGN FOR A COMBINED LIVING AND DINING-ROOM



New Models for ... prepared by the most brilliant of designers and architects are, before their acceptance by the British Government for mass producion, submitted to the man in the street—to housewives and chambermaids—for their scrutiny and helpful suggestions. Here is a design for a living room with dining recess, visualised by Mr. R. R. S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A., as part of a house near a small country town.

WANTED A FREER PRESS

By "Baroo"

The author pleads for a Free Press from a new angle. He feels—and many will agree with him—that our press is suffering from an exaggerated loyalty to leaders and parties. This has prevented the "followership" from learning to think for itself, while it has encouraged a certain smugness in the leadership. The sooner the Indian press frees itself from the habit of uncritical an unquestioning allegiance to the leaders, the better it will be for the country.

The belated discovery, by over a hundred M.P.s, that all is not well with the Press that has long been supposed to be the freest in the world, is a timely reminder that our own needs a bit of attention, too.

Not in quite the same sense, though, because it will still be some time before popular public opinion, as expressed by a large majority in an elected legislature, betrays a distinct lack of harmony with the opinions given by our newspapers. There is, in this, as in other matters a respectable time-lag between the land of the Mother of Parliaments and the land of the Rope Trick.

While England is in the age of the Press Lords, we are still passing through the days of the Press Laws. Before we can reach the Golden Age of Dalmias and Goenkas, unfettered, we have to get rid of two obstacles. One is the Press Laws, of course. The other, less known, is the gag of self-imposed censorship that a large number of our papers have laboured under for a quarter of a century. Few even have realised its existence, and yet it has been the most powerful single enemy of the freedom of the written word in this country.

Self-Imposed Gag

For over a quarter of a century now the Congress has been fighting the forces of foreign domination. In this great task, it has been ably assisted by the Press. But the Press has had to pay a price for the privilege of taking part in the crusade for liberty. It sacrificed, to no small extent, its freedom to speak out boldly on matters concerning the national struggle.

It desisted from criticising as strongly as perhaps it wanted to, the errors of judgment, and the poverty of political ability that national leaders exhibited on so many occasions. Out of consideration for the men engaged in the battle for a cause dear to their hearts, our newspapers voluntarily refrained from saying anything that would embarrass them or impede their efforts.

For the purpose of presenting a united front and suppressing the voice of dissent, they gave up their legitimate right of criticism. It was by no means an easy decision to make, but it was made, and it was adhered to with remarkably few lapses. Our Press was free to say anything as long as it was not sedition, and sometimes the urge was strong to speak out, but the words remained unuttered for they would have comforted the enemy and confused our friends. It was a choice between two evils, and the lesser was accepted.

For an evil it certainly was, and is, this self-imposed gag. It is, moreover, an evil that is akin to those peculiar characteristics of a slave people that prevent them from over-working their critical faculties.

To a nation already given to hero-worship, this uncompromising support of leaders, right or wrong, has been most unfortunate. It has prevented the "followership", to borrow an expressive Americanism, from learning to think for themselves, while it has encouraged a certain smugness in the leadership.

What hostile criticism they have experienced, has come from that section of the Press which has been frankly anti-national—from Anglo-Indian and allied quarters—and has been easy to explain away as interested comment, which in fact it has been. But even interested comment might contain gleamings of the truth. Which is an inconvenient fact.

Contribution To Liberty

There is another side to the matter. Left with a monopoly of opposition to the popular national leaders, the papers that are interested in debunking and dragging them to the mud can indulge in this game with an abandon that would otherwise be neither possible, nor half so attractive, not to say damaging to the popular cause. Such a monopoly must be destroyed. The times are favourable. The formation of an all-community, if not all-party, Government at the Centre must be interpreted as the achievement of a major objective.

The sense of emergency and national peril, that has so long gripped our Press, might now be got over. We might allow ourselves to breathe a little more freely now. A greater freedom of criticism should not only be permitted as an anticipation of complete national liberty, but also as a contribution towards it. A little reflection will show how.

Greater freedom of criticism of national idols is a contribution to liberty. Not only in the sense that it will improve our leaders, but also that it will weaken them. It might sound strange, but that is what is the need of the hour. For no longer can we talk of "National Leaders" without being reminded that there are two sets of them, that is, if you leave Dr. Ambedkar out in the cold. And each set is being defended from all suspicion of criticism, not to speak of disloyalty, with a fervour that is almost religious.

"Rally round your leader, because is not the other "nation" united to the last man? Would you weaken your "national organisation" in this hour of trial? They worship their Mahatma like an idol; would you leave your Quaid-i-Azam in the lurch?" And so it goes on, in an endless vicious circle, suspicion creating suspicion, distrust breeding distrust, and unity begetting counter-unity.

A Mad Race

It reminds one of the mad race for armaments that plunged Europe into the First World War. There is only one answer to the problem. Learn to say hard things about your leaders when they merit them. Destroy their immunity from hostile comment from friendly quarters, treat each question on its merits, and your leaders like fallible humans, not omniscient immortals. Reduce their power to lead you like a flock of sheep, and you will automatically reduce their power to lead you up the garden paths of mutual strife and disaster, for that is what they are heading for at the moment. Will the Press prove equal to this task?

The sacrifice involved in this clear change of policy is not nearly as great as it might seem. For in one sense the original purpose in keeping our ranks closed, has already spent itself out. The original distrust for the British has largely vanished, and has been replaced by mutual distrust between the communities. Not to criticise the national leaders would still perhaps be of some use in presenting a united Congress front to the British, but a far more significant result would be a similar stiffening on the part of the League, and what is more important, a stiffening directed not towards the British, but towards the Congress! Such is the extent of the cleavage that disfigures our national life today.

Duty Of Congress Press

But which community, or party if you like, is to break the vicious circle? Who is going to bell the cat, and be the first to stop idolising its leaders? Which Press for there are two for all practical purposes—another ugly fact that must be faced!—is going to take the lead in offending party discipline in the interests of the greater good? It is futile to expect the League organs to do so. Not because they are less patriotic, or more intolerant, but because they are suffering from fear for the future of their "nation" to a far larger extent than the Congress Press. That is the plain fact.

Insecurity, or rather the feeling of it, for the actuality is always less terrible than its anticipation, is at the root of most cases of abnormal behaviour, both individual and collective. Psycho-pathology has not yet found its rightful place either in medicine or in politics. Let the Congress blaze a new trail by breaking down the bariers of suspicion by getting rid of its own fear. For it is fear of the League that motivates a good deal of the unanimity that one sees in the Congress and its Press.

A British Example

Confidence begets confidence. Seeing the Congress Press no longer mobilised on an almost war-time basis, the League too will consider whether it has got nothing to say about the pranks of some of its leaders. And the leaders of both parties, realising that no longer can single-voiced support for all their actions, good or bad, be counted upon, will be a trifle more careful and restrained in their doings.

It is superfluous to say that all this will lead to greater understanding, and what is of the essence, to greater independence among our individual men and women. For freedom from foreign domination by itself means little. It is freedom from our own personal fears—fears of a thousand kinds—that constitutes the real freedom, and which must be the ultimate end of our endeavours. And what surer way to such freedom of the spirit than the breaking down of hero-worship for a start?

The Press Laws threaten to become defunct through desuetude, and in any case will be repealed sooner or later. The Kemsleys of India will not long outlive their cousins elsewhere.

The real danger to the freedom of the Press is our own spirit of uncritical and unquestioning allegiance to our leaders.

The British—not for nothing do they call themselves the freest people in the world—discarded a Churchill within a few days of his "greatest hour." Are we to cling to fossils that have outlived their utility? Are we never to learn to be free men?

Russians Fight Cancer With Living Organisms!

By Thomas R. Henry

A radically new treatment of cancer by a preparation of cancer-eating bugs, closely akin to the germs of African sleeping sickness, has just been announced in Russia.

The reported results have been so remarkable that it was learned at the National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service, one of the large American medical foundations has sent an expert to Russia to observe the new treatment at first hand.

There can be no valid judgment concerning it until this man has reported his observations.

"K. R."

The treatment is known as K. R. after the initials of its creators. Nina Klyueva and Georgi Roskin. The announcement about it from the Soviet Information Bureau is quite enthusiastic. The substance, the Bureau reports, "was first tested in human beings one year ago, after years of experimental work with cancerous mice. The clinical observations showed that while KR had little effect in cases of cancer of the skin, it was highly effective in cancer of the throat, of the cervix, of the uterus and of the breast.

"Twenty years ago Professor Roskin of the Moscow State University set himself the task of finding a living organism capable of fighting the cancer cells. He based his research on the confirmed theory that of the antagonisms existing between living organisms in their struggle for existence. His attention was drawn to Trypanosoma Cruzi, a one-celled animal and carrier of a disease mortal to man and beasts. Further research proved that the Trypanosoma, on being introduced into the organism of a mouse suffering from cancer, penetrated to the tumor and multiplied devouring the cancer cells."

(According to the National Cancer Institute this particular organism is the one believed responsible for South American sleeping sickness — a disease similar too but much milder than African sleeping sickness, which is spread over the South American continent.)

Brilliant Results

"In 1939", continued the Soviet announcement, "Roskin handed over his culture to the outstanding Soviet scholar Nina Klyueva, now his wife. She started experiments on the creation of a stable and concentrated preparation. The war delayed her work, which she completed this year, having experimented on 13,000 mice with brilliant results. In 85 per cent of the first group of 100 mice the living culture completely destroyed the cancer cells. However, the living Trypanosoma, having devoured the cancer cells, began to destroy the animal's organism.

"She succeeded, however, in producing a medicinal preparation which retained the ability of the living Trypanosoma to collect in cancer tumors. Under the action of the KR preparation the cancer disintegrates giving place to fresh, healthy tissues."

National Cancer Institute workers naturally are quite skeptical of these enthusiastic claims but agree that there may be some theoretical basis for such a procedure.

(NANA).

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

The problem in this deal is, "What should North bid?"

If there is any chance of game for his side, it certainly lies in the heart suit—for the probability of making five diamonds is slight indeed. How does North know that? Because his partner has made a double jump bid—a pre-emptive—not a strength-sowing call.

But let's go a little further into the probable reason why South bid three diamonds. It was hardly to preempt against clubs and therefore it must have been to pre-empt against hearts or spades, or both. Let's assume, that it was to pre-empt against spades which would give South heart support. Then it is important to keep the opponents from bidding spades, for North has no strength in that suit either. And, of course, if South were trying to keep the opponents from bidding hearts, he will have no support for North heart suit. It now becomes apparent that North's best bid is not three hearts, but four diamonds.

Actually, North bid three hearts and East was able to come in at three spades. East-west went to five spades and made it. (North-south could have bid six diamonds and been down 500 points). But if North had bid four diamonds, East could hardly risk a four spade bid and the game could have been saved for a mere 50 points.

East-West vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10 8 5
♡ A K 7 6 4
◇ A 9 8
♣ 6 2

WEST
♠ A 7 6 4 3
♡ 9 2
◇ 10 8 4
♣ 7 5 3

EAST
♠ K Q 9 2
♡ Q 10 5
◇ —
♣ A K J 10 8 4

SOUTH
♠ J
♡ J 8 3
◇ K Q J 7 6 5 2
♣ Q 9

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♣	3◇	Pass	?

A listener from the South joins the crusade against the A.-I. Radio's butchery of Indian music. Though she confines herself to the South Indian broadcasting stations her comments have a general appeal.

A.I.R.'s CRAZE FOR MODERN MUSIC

It was Netaji I think, who said that the A.I.R. really means the "Anti Indian Radio". It was perfectly true during war time and we now sometimes feel that the Radio people are turning round a bit this way.

But war or peace, they have never changed their Anti-Good-Music-Policy. Perhaps they believe that a change in too many policies at the same time would affect the growth of the Radio Stations adversely. We would not quarrel with the policies of the A.I.R. if it did not concern us (or to be more specific—our ears). The music that comes out of our A.I.R. Stations is so jarring that we are sometimes made to believe the rumour going round that the ear specialists are having a roaring practice after the A.I.R. came in! Some aspects of this "radio butchery of Indian Music" was well brought out in an article by Susheela Misra in a recent issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

Modern Music

As the article, concerned itself chiefly with the North Indian stations it would be only appropriate for our readers to know what the South Indian Stations do for the classical music, commonly called the Carnatic style. Much of what has been said of the North Indian stations, holds good for these stations too. The trend for modern music is noticeable here also, though it takes a different form. New Rags, have come out like mushrooms, encouraged by our A.I.R. friends and the listener is quite at a loss to tell out a Rag, unless he hears the announcer mention it or sees the name printed in the Radio journals.

We do not decry new Rags, provided it does not lead us to the ear specialists. Most of the "Stars" assume the role of composers also. This composer-cum-singer, has a novelty for inventing new Rags. Inventing a new Rag, for these stars, is not quite so difficult a task as the reader may imagine Take a Sampoorna Rag, deprive it of one or two notes this way and that way, and the result is a new Rag. Naming the new Rag, seems to be the principal difficulty with the composers. Otherwise we would not get such funny names as "Pulusu madyamam"—which literally means "the centre of the soup" or "Niroshti" which means "without lips". Apart from this, one A.I.R. Station was having a weekly feature "Modern Music" and it would be the height of imagination if one could call it music at all.

"Screeching And Screaming"

Till recently, we had no programmes on the A.I.R. for Pallavi singing, (the most important part of any concert programme in Carnatic music) but now the Madras A.I.R. has a feature under this head once every week. The "stars" who come here to expound the Rag and sing the Thanam and Pallavi, are always selected from a limited circle. The top ranking artists are seldom heard in these programmes, and it is a pity to hear novices screeching and screaming out, supposedly elaborating the Rag. Elaborating a Rag, and singing a Pallavi, can be done only by experts. But unfortunately they do not seem to come under the category of Radio Stars.

The concert programmes in these stations with a few exceptions now and then are quite a boring affair. We do not know what is the standard expected of an artist who aspires for the all important one hour concert programmes. The standard expected perhaps varies according to the artist who is to be promoted to the one hour category. Singing a concert programme has come to mean singing as many songs as the artist can possibly do within an hour.

It is not surprising to hear in these concerts—seven to ten songs sung by the artist who is given every encouragement to race with the clock. The wonderful part of it is, that five out of the seven songs would be in the so-called new Rags. If this system of racing with the clock is to be encouraged a time may come when people will know nothing of Alaps and the only qualification of a singer would be his ability to race with the clock. What a disgusting state of affairs!

Rehearsals And Audition

One feature which has recently been introduced in these stations is the having of rehearsals beforehand, of all the performances, vocal or instrumental. I do not know whether this practice is followed by the other stations of the A.I.R. as well. As such, it is an item to be encouraged, as we do not hear many of the artists forgetting the song in the middle as they used to do before, or what is still worse, jumping from one song to another which may perhaps be in an altogether different Rag.

But the rehearsals are conducted in a halfhearted way. Those who accompany the singer, like the violinist and the drummer, never put their shoulder to the cart and show a marked disinterestedness in the whole affair This has a serious repercussion on the singer whose enthusiasm is sapped. Moreover, the person who supervises the rehearsal, decidedly advises the artists not to indulge in Alaps or Swaras at any length, but only to race with the clock. It is not surprising that many of the top ranking artists refuse to sing through the A.I.R

Every songster or instrumentalist, before being given a chance to broadcast, is asked to go through a farce known as the Audition. God only knows what the A.I.R. people expect from the artists for a standard. There seem is to be various theories about the required standard, and no one, not even those who are supposed to select the artists, knows what they expect from the songsters. The selectors seem to be more interested in the musicians than in their music. It would be a great boon if the A.I.R. would give out its views as to what standard it expects from an artist. This will be immensely helpful both to the artist and to the listener.

One rather odd feature in one of the two stations of the A.I.R. in the South needs mentioning. After a singer has finished a song the announcer is expected to give out immediately as to what is coming next. The procedure in this particular station seems to be that the announcer should have a nap between two songs and to announce the next item after giving everybody time to reflect as to whether anything has gone wrong with the station or the set or as to whether the electric supply has failed and a similar host of things. Every artist (excepting those who are favoured with concert progarmmes) is given only about half an hour's time, and nearly half of it is lost, thanks to our friend, the announcer. The indifference shown by the announcers, accompanists and others is simply appalling.

But what is the use of telling out these things? The rumour goes round that the A.I.R. has the backing of the higher authorities, advising them to go on as they like and not to heed to listener's complaints. We hope that the state of affairs is not so bad as that.

Anyhow, it goes without saying that the present state of affairs is not very conducive to the development of Indian classical music. Let the A.I.R. have their mania for the modern stuff, but let it not be at the expense of the classical. Let quality be the guiding note, and service to the listener and the nation—its ultimate goal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 717 lorries 5/6-ton "F. W. D." 4 x 4 (petrol), in cases, located at Vehicles Depot, Panagarh. *Reserve price per unit (1 lorry) Rs. 5,000/-.*

2. 222 "F. W. D." 4 x 4 unused 5/6-ton chassis only (petrol), located at Vehicles Depot, Kirkee. *Reserve price per unit (1 chassis) Rs. 5,000/-.*

3. 150 "Mack" 10-ton (Diesel) lorries, located at Vehicles Depot, Bombay. 34 assembled but unused and the remainder in cases. *Reserve price per unit (1 lorry) Rs. 7,500/-.*

4. 52 used Amphibious Trucks 2½-ton 6 x 6 (Ducks), located at Vehicles Depot, Avadi. *Reserve price per unit (1 truck) Rs. 5,000/-.*

5. 50 unused "Leyland" 10-ton 6 x 4 lorries "Hippo" (Diesel), located at Vehicles Depot, Avadi. *Reserve price per unit (1 lorry) Rs. 7,500/-.*

6. 59,000 yds. of unused natural felt ½" thick x 48" wide, grey colour, loose pieces of 4 yds., located at H. & S. Factory, Cawnpore. *Reserve price per unit (1 yd.) Rs. 8/-.*

7. 8,597 unused silk parachutes (man dropping), 28 feet diameter, 87 yds. of silk in 112 panels and 364 yds. of silk cordage in each parachute. Located at 306. M.U., Harbanspura. *Reserve price per unit (1 parachute) Rs. 300/-.*

8. 3,470 unused waistcoats (serge—size 3), located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. *Reserve price per unit (1 waistcoat) Rs. 5/8/-.*

9. 656 unused waistcoats (serge—size 1), located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. *Reserve price per unit (1 waistcoat) Rs. 5/8/-.*

AC 195A

JGD

Offers must be for the whole quantity in the case of item 6, and may be for the whole or a part quantity in all other cases. Export will be permitted in the case of item nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, before 29th December, 1946, will be accepted and the successful tenderer informed by January 6th, 1947. Public opening of tenders on December 30th, 1946. Stores must be removed by January 21st, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WS2", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore and Lahore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

JINNAH WILL NOT BUDGE

Questions 'Go-Ahead' Policy Of C. Assembly

Propounds New Idea Of All-Muslim Pakistan?

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League addressed his followers in Great Britain in London tonight in the same crowded Kingsway Hall that was the scene a week ago of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's triumphal reception.

Pipes of the great organ in the hall were bannered with silken flagged slogans—green crescent flags of the Muslim League.

The main slogan was, "The Muslim League branch of Great Britain welcomes Quad-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan". Over the balcony was draped another slogan, "Sixty Million untouchables of India add blot on civilised world. Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy betrayed them and Muslims to appease Fascist Congress". This was a slogan from Coventry branch of the League

Leaguers from all over Britain crowded the hall—headquarters of London's Methodist Church—to hear their leader. Outside the hall standing on their feet to keep out the cold of a foggy December night were squads of uniformed and plain clothes police

The British press photographers filled the front row of the hall with their cameras loaded and resting on their knees.

As Mr. Jinnah entered the hall League leaders began to shout "Pakistan Zindabad" and "Quaid-e-Azam Zindabad" and the hall took up their shouts.

The meeting opened with a recitation from the Quran by Ali Basha of the East London Mosque. Mr. Ali M. Khan, President of the Muslim League of Great Britain Branch, presided.

Behind Mr. Jinnah sat branch presidents and officials of the League in Britain. Nearly all wore western clothes but a few were turbaned or wore Jinnah caps.

Sitting with Mr. Jinnah were Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the Muslim League, and Mr. Hussein Ispahani one of Mr Jinnah's closest advisers.

Mr. Jinnah's pale face worked with emotion as the audience roared at him "We want Pakistan—Jinnah Zindabad".

Mr. Jinnah spoke slowly and haltingly at first. His opening sentences were difficult to hear as the microphone was not working properly

He Said: "I am glad that I have been given this opportunity of giving you facts about India. It is a long story. It seems during the few days we have been here now I notice from your press that the British people were asleep during the last seven or eight months while the Labour Government was handling the problem of India.

Now I see there is a change. That is a very good sign indeed. I quite understand that an average publisher is busy in his own affairs and does not have time or knowledge to form a conclusion. Therefore the press does not help you very much.

SOMETHING DANGEROUS.

"I am glad that the British people have awakened a bit. It is the tradition of the British nation that they only wake up when there is something dangerous" said Mr. Jinnah.

"The Cabinet Mission came to India in March and tried to understand the situation there and after lots of conversations and discussions they put forward what is known as a long term and a short term scheme. The Congress did not accept the long term proposals in fact. They "accepted" on their own terms with reservations and with their own interpretation of one of the most fundamental and basic points—known as the grouping clause, to our disappointment the Cabinet Mission took an attitude which, to say the least, was most amazing.

What did they do? They accepted what I would have characterised as non-acceptable and they passed out to the world and actually misled the British Parliament that the Congress had accepted the long term scheme.

Mr. Jinnah said: "They said in effect: Our original proposal is five-five-two but now we must make it five-five-three of five Muslims, five Hindus, one Sikh, one Christian and one Parsi. This was intended really to placate the Congress. The cause is difficult for an average Englishman to understand unless he has been in India for a long time.

SHORT TERM PLAN.

"The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy evidently thought that if they had one Parsi then it might appease the Congress because there was every likelihood that the Parsi would support them. When that was suggested the Congress turned it down again.

Then we were told that the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy would announce their own proposals. These were made known on June 16 and were known as the short term scheme. We were also told that this was final and that it was up to the Congress to accept or not and to the Muslim League to do the same. Ladies and gentlemen, you will be surprised to hear that the Congress did not accept. That was five-five-four.

AMAZING FACT

Mr. Jinnah continued. "When the names were announced the Congress said: We do not accept the nominees you have chosen. We want this substituted and that substituted.' The Congress also said: "We do not accept that there should be any safeguard for Mussalmans.' With regard to what? With regard to any major communal issue.

An assurance was given—and it applied to both and not only to Muslims—that if there was any major communal issue upon which there was disagreement and the majority of Muslim or Hindu members were opposed to it then it should not be forced.

"They also said, "We cannot accept it on various grounds. We are not going to accept the short term scheme which you have announced to the world as final', and they rejected it on June 25. On the same day we accepted it. Then there was another amazing fact. I have not yet been able to understand exactly what was the influence which made the Cabinet delegtion not only scrap it on grounds which in my judgment—and I think it is the judgment of many impartial men—was nothing but a perversion of the true meaning of the construction of para eight

"They said 'Now we shall begin afresh.' When we complained that this was most unjust and unfair we added, "In that case postpone the long term plan.' The Cabinet Mission said no—preparations had gone too far ahead and they must proceed. That was an interpretation revolting and repugnant to comonsense. On that construction the Congress had accepted the longterm and rejected the short term.

"Their attitude was 'We must scrap the thing and begin afresh.' But I want you to understand that the Congress did not even accept the long term plan and yet it was passed off as their acceptance. It is very difficult for me in my language to speak about it to you this evening.

It was betrayal of the Muslim League and Mussalmans—betrayal number one. Then what did we find? It was postponed for a month. Preparations for the Constituent Assembly, however, were to go ahead. Naturally we protested. We issued statements. I do not know whether they reached you here or not, but we made our decision clearly.

MISLEADING STATEMENT

"About the end of July a proposal was sent for the Interim Government—a fresh one. I do not want to worry you about the details of it but it was a fundamentally and entirely different one. It was a landslide as far as the Muslim League was concerned—a going down a descent and such that were unable to accept.

In the meantime we were making it clear that the Congress had not accepted the long-term scheme but ours was a voice in the wilderness.

"On July 18, your Parliament met and on the floor of the House of Commons a version was given to you which is half true and misleading. It concealed the true state of affairs, but nothing happened.

"We had to consider this very serious position with which we were faced. We called a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League and met on July 29. In the meantime, pronouncements of Congress leaders were made known and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's was the worst of the lot. They said: 'We are going to the sovereign Constituent Assembly. We will decide what we think proper.' As to the scope of the proposed union, it was confined only to three matters.

"They were foreign affairs, defence and communications. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made it clear that it was the Constituent Assembly to take any decision they liked. We have no alternative except to withdraw our assent that we had given on June 6. But we said that later on we were willing to consider a change in the formula of the Indian Government and our assent to the proposal embodied in the statement of June 16 which were the final proposals of the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy.

"We came to the conclusion that there was no room for reason, intelligence or fair play."

FEAR OF CONGRESS

Throwing wide his arms in a characteristic gesture of despair, Mr. Jinnah said: "I am sorry to say that your delegation has throughout at every critical stage really worked under the mortal fear of incurring the displeasure of the Congress.

Why? He answered his own question by adding, "Because the Congress at every critical stage now as then, has the fundamental policy that they would resort to mass civil disobedience at any moment they thought necessary. We have made concessions. We have given up a lot for these reasons.

"And believe me I am telling the truth—we think an amicable and peaceful settlement is far better even if we have to sacrifice something substantial for it." This statement was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Jinnah continued: "We thought that we would make our sacrifice on the altar by achieving the freedom of all of us. Let me tell you the Congress has been adamant. It has not budged an inch (cries of shame). Unfortunately for our country and our people they are going headlong on a mad career."

There was an interruption when someone shouted", hear hear."

"They (Congress) are responsible for obstructing the freedoms of the people of India", Mr. Jinnah said. "What is it we want? What are our utmost demands. The answer is—Pakistan." There were shouts of "Zindabad" from the audience

Mr. Jinnah went on to explain what he meant by Pakistan. "What is Pakistan?" he said. "What is so terrible about it? How is it going to harm the Hindus or prejudice them?

PAKISTAN.

"In the north-west and north-east zones of India which are our homeland and where we are in a majority of 70 per cent against caste Hindus we say we want a separate state of our own. There we can live according to our own notions of life. The differences between Hindus and Muslims are so fundamental that there is nothing that matters in life upon which we agree"

Mr. Jinnah went on: "It is well-known to any student of history that our heroes, our culture, our language, our music, our architecture, our jurisprudence, our social life are absolutely different and distinct.

We are told that India has been one for long time. I tell you that the so-called one India is British made. It was made by the sword. It can only be held by the sword as it has been held. Do not be misled by anyone saying that India is one and why, therefore, should it not continue to be one. What do we want? I tell you—Pakistan. Pakistan presupposes that Hindustan should also be a free state.

"What would Hindus lose. Look at the map. They would have three-quarters of India. They would have the best parts. They would have a population of nearly 200,000,000. Pakistan is certainly not the best part of India We should have a population of 100,000,000, all Muslims. What is the objection to these proposals of ours? We should be free.

Let me say these are big states. How many states are there in this world with a population of 100,000,000? You see it is not a small thing. Let us live as good neighbours with the Hindus just as America lives in a friendly way with Canada, as do many of the states in north and south America.

Unfortunately Europe has not shown this spirit, but nevertheless is it not a big proposition to suggest that the whole of Europe should be one and that there should be one Government? I know many idealists who desire it But they also desire that the whole world should be one and that there should be one Government".

IT'S BUNKUM.

"It is a noble idea", cried Mr. Jinnah, but he dropped his voice dramatically to add in a whisper, "but such ideals are not achieved easily. Then I say what is the objection to it (Pakistan)? the only objection is that Hindus want the whole. If the whole is agreed to them, then we are reduced to nothing but minority.

Therefore, the problem is—is Britain going to stand with its bayonets and hand over authority to the Hindu majority? If that happens you will have lost every cent of honour integrity and fair play. Democracy is alien to the Hindu society. I do not want to show any disrespect for any other society, but the Hindu society is caste ridden and caste bound. The untouchables have no place socially, economically or any way at all. Democracy is the blood of Mussalmans who look upon complete equality of manhood.

I give you an example, very often when I go to a mosque my chauffeur stands side by side with me Mussalmans believe in fraternity equality and liberty.

How can a minority put a stop to a majority. It is bunkum. We are not putting a stop to a majority. But we are entitled to establish our Government.

"Sooner the British Government and the people of Great Britain realise the truth and actual conditions in India, better it will be not for your nation but for the Hindus and Muslims. It is, therefore, for the British Government not to evade the truth but to face the problem boldly and frankly. If you go on like this there might be a terrible disaster difficult to control.

"Review the whole position. There is no other way unless you want to triumph at the cost of thousands of lives. There is no other way but to divide India. Give Muslims their homeland and give Hindus Hindustan".

On the subject of the Cabinet Mission, Mr. Jinnah said: "We were within the orbit of constant discussion and negotiation. There was no room for argument. Every time someone at the Congress said no, something else had to be done immediately. In those circumstances we thought there was no course for us to take but to resort to poser politics. For the first time since 1906 the Council of the League decided on a different policy. The Viceroy took no notice of anything we said. I do not know who was responsible for this.

"The next step was that the Muslim League was ignored and bypassed and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was summoned to form the Interim Government.

"We were still ignored and bypassed and a Government was formed. In the Viceroy's broadcast he said: 'I understand there is complaint of the time and manner in which I have formed the Government'. It was not only a complaint. It was a dangerous course for him to have taken.

He issued an appeal when he told us 'there are five seats for you if you like to come in'. You can imagine what feeling there was in the Muslim League at the time when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sum-

(Continued on Page 16)

World Must Return To Spiritual Values

Radhakrishnan's Plea At U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference To "Recreate Man To Recreate The World"

In the course of his learned address at the first session of the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference at Paris, Sir S. Radhakrishnan said that the present perilous condition of the world was due to its positivist attitude of life, to its aversion of metaphysics, to its flight from spiritual values. "To improve the world we have to return to an idealist view, to philosophic thought, to spiritual values", he said: "We must recreate man if we are to recreate a new world community".

The following is the full text of his speech:—

"We have listened to an important, interesting, and comprehensive report by the Executive Secretary. It is inspired by a noble, and if I may say so, a prophetic vision of one world united not merely politically and economically but in mind and spirit. We in India believe that if peace is to be achieved it should be achieved not negatively by the imposition of disciplinary measures or the use of sanctions, but by the fostering of goodwill and understanding among the peoples of the world. The political organs of the UNO are engaged in the negative task of preventing acts of aggression. We are assigned the positive function of building peace in the minds of men through science, education and culture. The Executive Secretary's report gives us the blue prints for the development of what one may call a world brain, a world mind, or a world culture, which alone can be the basis of a world authority or a world government.

ONLY RAY OF HOPE

During the progress of the war we called upon millions to suffer and lay down their lives in order that the inheritance of civilisation may be preserved, that a Commonwealth of free nations be built. Millions died and more millions bore suffering of an inconceivable character that humanity may live in peace. They have bequeathed to us a legacy, and we are the trustees for them. How are we carrying on the trust? The world is scared, terribly scared. We are afraid of ourselves, we are afraid of the atom bomb we are afraid of, we know not what. When we look at the way in which the embittered politicians talk to each other, talk at each other, we sometimes feel that we are in 1939, and not 1946. The play goes on, only the actors change.

The one ray of light in all this darkness, the one feature of hope in this world of gloom is the U.N.O., the great idea born of this blood-stained earth. We must see to it that the new born baby is not strangled by the cynicism of politicians. We regret to find that our organization is not yet universal in its present membership. I listened with pleasure to the statement made by the Secretary that as soon as the Peace Treaties are concluded, the defeated nations will be welcomed into the UNESCO. The Secretary referred to the conflicting ideologies between East and West, between Communism and individualism which are competing for the mastery of the world today. I do not know whether the conflict is really an irreconcilable conflict of rival faiths. The two countries mentioned by him, the United States and Soviet Russia are both signatories to the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter lays down that all the signatories believe in the fundamental rights of human beings, in the equality of race and nations, large and small. Only both the United States and Soviet Russia have to travel a long distance before they can approximate to the ideals which they have supported. Fundamental rights of human beings include equality of educational, economic and political opportunities. These great privileges which till now were limited to certain classes require to be extended to the whole community. Such a democratic extension will mean regulation by State and economic planning. Again, racial dogmas were beaten on the battlefield, but they are still undefeated in our hearts.

BINDING THE TWO GROUPS

If we turn to Soviet Russia, she has worked for economic justice and racial equality in a very effective manner. All that is necessary to bring the two groups nearer each other is a more loyal discharge of the obligations and ideas which the U.N.O. Charter imposes on the signatory nations. The Western democracies will have to work for economic justice and abolition of race inequalities, and Soviet Russia will have to place greater emphasis on the dignity and freedom of the human spirit than she has been accustomed to do. Economic justice makes freedom possible, but does not create freedom. I do hope that the conflict will be resolved and the nations will get nearer each other.

NEED OF THE HOUR

The UNESCO stands not merely for a new set of adjustments but for a new way of life, a new outlook, a new philosophy which will inspire humanity. We in our country believe that such a philosophy must be devoted to spiritual values. The example of Axis powers is a warning to us. Germany and Japan were great in intellectual achievements, scientific development, industrial efficiency and military strength, but they failed in the last war. They failed because they were lacking in wisdom and understanding.

On the last day of August 1946, when the prisoners of Nuremberg were called upon to state any pleas before judgment was pronounced, one of them Franck, said "Adolf Hitler the chief accused is not here to give the German people his final summing up. It is not technical shortages or hitches that lost us the war. God pronounced his judgment on Hitler and on us who, our hearts away from God, served Hitler." When a nation ostentatiously turns away from God and concentrates on worldly success and prosperity it meets with its doom. What is essential today is not so much the rehabilitation of schools and libraries, or shops and factories as the rehabilitation of man, we must recreate man if we are to recreate a new world community. Nowadays we find many who do not believe in God, who do not believe in metaphysics, but if anyone should say to us we are untruthful or unloving we will feel offended. Truth and love are the teachings of every religion. Truth asks us to respect the individual who is the bearer and carrier of values, and love asks us to respect humanity. The individual and humanity are the two poles of the world and other groupings are only intermediate stages.

The present perilous condition of the world is due to its positivist attitude of life, to its aversion of metaphysics, to its flight from spiritual values. To improve the world we have to return to an idealist view, to philosophic thought, to spiritual values.

We have listened to the budget figures. If the programme is accepted we may have to spend about 7-1/2 million dollars. Compared with the magnitude of the work this sum is not excessive: at any rate not for the wealthy countries, but for poor nations as ourselves we wish to make sure that the different proposals are all essential for the work of the UNESCO. We shall be glad to participate in the great work and pay our share if we are satisfied that it will further the work of the nations.

I must say that we should not repeat the mistake of assuming that the world consists only of Western Europe and North America. In making appointments to the Secretariat staff we should realize that there are large parts of the world with immense manpower, and abundant natural resources. India and China for example they have their great traditions also, and these countries must be encouraged to take a larger part in the authorities of the organizations of UNESCO than has been done hitherto. Salaries to the staff must be based on the needs and should not encourage careerists to take to them. Loyalty to the ideals of the UNESCO, personal fitness, technical efficiency and geographical distribution must be taken into account.

Regarding the relief and rehabilitation programme, I hope areas devastated by allied bombing, areas in the East which have been affected by the war will also be kept in view.

The Secretary in his report referred to countries which are educationally backward on account of the accidents of history. Our country is one such. In India 16 per cent. of men and 4 per cent. of women are literate. We are therefore immensely interested in the anti-illiteracy campaign of the UNESCO. Again, even in normal conditions, millions of Indians live at starvation level, and many more have perhaps enough to eat, but not enough to keep away disease. We shall therefore welcome the establishment of an international institute for nutrition in India.

My greatest concern, however, is that we, the intellectuals, should not betray our vocation. We must have not only humility but also integrity. We have been responsible for giving a false twist to young minds, for poisoning the very springs of knowledge. We take hold of docile, impressionable youth and twist it out of shape and make people innocent of any warlike intentions into men prepared for dealing death and destruction. We blast the charities of the human heart, and strip the spirit of its ardour. The great intellectual, the typical intellectual for the Western world is Socrates. He controlled his life by the principle of self-determination. When he came to a clash with the society of which he was a member, he to use the word of our greater Leader, "Civilly disobeyed" the mandate of the State. How many of us are prepared to resist the encroachment of the State, on our intellectual integrity? How many of us are prepared to incur political martyrdom and refuse to carry out the behests of the State when they are inimical to our inward integrity?

We are a priesthood of the spirit. No false word should escape our lips, no wrong thought should enter the mind. I am concerned that we in this body should stand above politics and for universal values—A German thinker said "not round the inventors of new noises, but round the inventors of new values does the world revolve. Inaudibly it revolveth."

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Jinnah To Call Separate Constituent Assembly?

CONGRESS LEADERS ACCUSED OF PREPARING TO "TORPEDO PAKISTAN DEMAND"

LEAGUE CANNOT PARTICIPATE UNTIL & UNLESS CONGRESS ACCEPTS LONG-TERM SCHEME, SAYS QUAID-E-AZAM

LONDON, Dec. 14, (U.P.A.): Muslim League leader, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, at a press conference today, left little doubt that it was the intention of the Muslim League to call a separate Constituent Assembly.

He reiterated, "the only solution is to divide India into Pakistan and Hindustan — then we should settle our own constitution in separate assemblies."

"LEAVE US TO FRAME OURS"

"TO THE HINDUS WE SAY 'GOD SPEED, GO AHEAD AND FRAME YOUR CONSTITUTION AND LEAVE US TO FRAME OURS'. THAT IS THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY OF SETTLING THE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF INDIA'S FUTURE."

MR. JINNAH SAID THE CONGRESS INTENDED ACTING AS A CABINET RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO THE LEGISLATURE IN WHICH THEY HAVE AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

"We cannot allow that because it would prejudge the future constitution of India, while the framing of that constitution is still a matter for consideration. The existing Interim Government would ignore any case for Pakistan. We cannot participate unless the Congress irrevocably accepts the long term scheme," Mr. Jinnah declared.

He added that the question is no longer one of negotiations, but a question of whether the Congress did accept the long-term proposals or not.

HE WOULD TRUST NO COURT!

Referring to the British Government's proposal that the issue should be referred to the Federal Court, Mr. Jinnah said: "I would trust no court to decide on a matter like this. Another thing, it has not been laid down what would happen to the Constituent Assembly if the Court's decision went against the Congress interpretation."

Mr. Jinnah said he would agree to call the Muslim League Council "if the Congress accepts the British Government's interpretation of the long-term scheme. There must be some provision to prevent the overwhelming majority running away with control.

Mr. Jinnah would not comment on the Commons debate yesterday other than to say, "It would appear that light is dawning on the tremendous mysteries that have been made. Parliament is now in a better position with regard to some facts than they have been during the months of negotiations."

GLOOMY FOREBODING OF THINGS GETTING WORSE

"But I believe that neither the Government nor Parliament realise the full gravity of the position—frankly, I think things will get worse and the Muslim League must be forced into something in which we should be helpless."

Jinnah raised a laugh when asked in conclusion why he had once belonged to the Congress Party. "I once belonged to a primary school", he cracked as he rose with finality from the Conference table.

CONGRESS USING "BRUTE MAJORITY"

A.P.A. adds:—Explaining the negotiations that led to Muslim acceptance and later rejection of the Cabinet Mission's plan, Mr. Jinnah accused Congress party leaders of trying to use their "brute majority" and turn "topsy turvy" the whole business of writing an Indian constitution. "Congress," he added, "has made clear their intention that, whatever the consequences, they are going to act as a Cabinet with joint and collective responsibility and be responsible only to the legislature where they have an overwhelming majority."

"SEPARATION, ONLY SOLUTION"

He accused Congress leaders of preparing to "torpedo completely" Muslim demands for Pakistan. "Separation", Mr. Jinnah said, "is the only practical way of solving this complicated problem. I still think that is the only solution. The sooner the British decide that, the better. Divide

(Continued on Page 16)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on their way to the Constituent Assembly at New Delhi

JAWAHAR'S RESOLUTION IN CON-SEMBLY

Congress Members Not To Move Any Amendments

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): At a meeting of the members of the Congress Bloc in the Constituent Assembly, today, it is understood, it was decided not to move any amendments to the resolution on the Declaration of objectives, which was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday.

Some forty amendments had been tabled, most of which were from Congress Party members.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, who has tabled a substitute resolution asking for postponement of the consideration of the resolution, was not present at today's meeting, and no decision was taken about his motion.

C.P. On Nehru's Resolution In Constituent Assembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (A. P. I.): Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in the course of a statement issued today says:—

"The resolution which has been sponsored in the Constituent Assembly by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and which is now under discussion is premature and is likely to retard instead of facilitating that process of mutual adjustment and compromise, which alone can bring real freedom and Self-Government to India. My desire is to point out the irreparable and grave consequences that would flow from the determination to go forward with the discussion of and voting upon the proposal now on the tapis, before the Indian States have an opportunity to state their case in the Constituent Assembly.

Secret Session Of Consembly?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

A short session of the Constituent Assembly is envisaged here from January 5th. The present session is expected to conclude towards the end of the next week.

There is also the possibility of the Assembly going into a secret session after Pt. Nehru's resolution is voted upon.

Subject to Gandhiji's approval, the next session of the Congress Working Committee will be held in Comilla in East Bengal.

Report Of Rules And Procedure Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14: Lobby talks indicate that the report of Rules and Procedure Committee will not be available to the House before Wednesday. Reports also indicate that the Advisory Committee envisaged by the State Paper will have three Sub-Committees on fundamental rights, minorities and tribal areas.

Congress' New Parliamentary Sub-Committee

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (API): The Congress Working Committee held a two-hour session this morning. A new Parliamentary Sub-Committee was appointed with the following members:—

Acharya Kripalani, Maulana A. K. Azad, Sardar V. Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, who will be the Secretary of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

The Working Committee is again meeting at 6-30 p.m. today at the residence of Sardar Patel.

Jinnah Leaving For India Today

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Reuter): Mr. Jinnah, and his colleague, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, intend to leave London airport at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning for India. They will spend three days in Cairo before going on to Karachi where Mr. Jinnah will remain behind, while Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan goes on to Delhi.

IN KARACHI ON DECEMBER 20

KARACHI Dec. 14 (API): Mr. Jinnah is expected to arrive in Karachi on December 20, according to advices received by Mr. M. H. Gazdar, General Secretary of the S.P.M. League.

Mr. Jinnah is expected to stay for a day in Rome and another day in Cairo, and is likely to stay two days at Karachi. Before leaving for Bombay.

Congress To Move Federal Court?

NEW DELHI, DEC. 14, (A. P I.): Some readjustment of Congress plans is understood to have been made as a result of a review of the first week's work of the Constituent Assembly and an examination of its programme for the week that lies ahead before the Plenary Session adjourns either on Dec. 21 or 23.

Immediately after the British Cabinet's interpretation of Dec. 6 was issued, influential Congress circles instinctively reacted in favour of referring the question of grouping to the Federal Court. Subsequently other ideas gained ground but now again the earlier view has reasserted itself and IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE FEDERAL COURT WILL BE SHORTLY MOVED TO INTERPRET THE WORDS OF THE STATE PAPER WITH REGARD TO GROUPING. The necessary motion in this respect may be made in the Constituent Assembly some time next week immediately after Pandit Nehru's resolution on declaration of objectives is disposed of.

"MALI" CARTOONIST DEAD

MADRAS, Dec. 14 (API): Death occurred of Mr. T. R. Mahala Ingam, South Indian cartoonist familiarly known as "Mali", on Thursday last, at his native village in Tanjore District at the age of 41.

Jaiprakash Narain Resigns From Congress Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

"The Socialist leader, Sjt. Jayaprakash Narain has resigned from the Congress Working Committee according to reports received here. His resignation, according to these reports, is due to differences over certain fundamentals which he had indicated in his Meerut Congress speech.

Anticipations here are that Smti. Kamaladevi who belongs to the Socialist group, will also tender her resignation shortly".

Tiruvottiyur Temple Opened To Harijans

MADRAS, Dec. 14, (A.P.I.): The famous Hindu temple at Tiruvottiyur near Madras has been opened to Harijans voluntarily by the Trustees of the temple.

Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, worshipped at the temple two days ago.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED TIMINGS OF TRAINS.

WITH EFFECT from SUNDAY, December, 15th, No. 3 Down Frontier Mail and No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail will leave Bombay Central at 18.30 hours and 18.50 hours respectively. Arrival timings of these two trains at destination stations will remain unaltered. The timings of 4 Up Frontier Mail will also be accelerated and, though the departure time from Delhi will remain unaltered, the train will be timed to arrive Bombay Central at 11-30 hours.

(1034)

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Vanaspati Vegetable-ghee Plant. Quote for 10, 15, 20 & 25-ton plant. M. Azam & Brother, Ludhiana (Punjab). (4208)

SEC. 144 IN TEN MALABAR VILLAGES

Sequel To Mob Invasion Of Police Station

CANNANORE, Dec. 14 (U.P.I.): An Order under Section 144, Cr. P.C., banning processions, meetings and assemblies of more than five persons, was promulgated yesterday in ten villages about 30 miles from here by the Joint Magistrate, Tellichery. The Order was a sequel to the 'invasion' by a mob, 1,000 strong, on a Police Station at village Irukoo, demanding the release of seven Communists arrested and detained by the police, following a raid on a Communist training camp. The mob was dispersed after a lathi charge. Five policemen and one sub-inspector, besides others were injured as a result of stone-throwing. Four persons from the 'invaders' were arrested and several knives and sticks were seized. The Prohibitory Order will remain in force for a month.

MILITARY RAJ IN MALAGONDA DISTRICT

Mr. Baddam Ellareddy the President of the Hyderabad Andhra Conference and Mr. Makdoom Mohiuddin the President of the All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress have issued the following statement:—

The Nizam's Government has sued a Communique denying declaration of Martial Law in Nallagonda District. On the other hand the same Communique asserts that the military forces have been sent to this district to counteract the "subversive actions of the Communists" in that area.

The military forces arrived in the district on November 11th. The first onslaught on the people of the villages was carried out on the 15th. Two were killed on the spot, 10 people were wounded. 170 villagers were arrested. Since then there were a series of military raids on the villages one after another without any respite The Nizam's Government made every possible effort to prevent the news of these outrages reaching the public outside the district of the State.

There were 19 raids in all in these 16 days. Hundreds of soldiers were concentrated every time on each village. The total deaths were thirteen (excluding the 2 villagers shot dead previously in Balemla). More than 200 people are wounded in all. 900 villagers are under arrest. Among the dead there are 2 women, more than 50 women, there are among the wounded. The details of raids are given in the appended statement.

MILITARY RAJ

Today the people of Nallagonda district are subjected to an indescribable military repression. Hundreds of soldiers surround villages during nights suddenly and arrest hundreds of people. Among the arrested it is not uncommon to find old men and women and young children.

Can the naive statement in the Nizam's Communique that there is no 'Martial Law' deceive any one in the face of repression carried out against the people of 5 taluks by a concentrated force of over 4,000 soldiers.

On the one hand the very Communique asserts that there, the people have not risen in revolt—this is true. —But still 4,000 armed men of the army have raided 19 villages in 16 days—what was the occasion for this? Why should more than 900 people have been arrested and jailed? Why should 13 people be shot dead? Why are these military raids still continuing? What is the necessity for carrying on this terrific repression on such a large scale?

Labour Workers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Dec. 12.

A batch of 5 workers was arrested yesterday at Ujjain (Gwalior State) for offering Individual Civil Disobedience under the auspices of the Ujjain Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh. Following the failure of all attempts undertaken by the Sangh to bring an end to the four-week old lock-out in the three textile mills of Ujjain it has decided to resort to direct action for this purpose.

30,000 Houses For Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

A housing board will be established shortly to erect about thirty thousand houses in Ahmedabad. The authorities are negotiating with brick-makers for securing bricks cheaply as the price here is Rs. 65 per thousand while it is Rs. 35 in Bombay. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda is arriving here in this connection.

TWO PAPERS FOR JODHPUR

JODHPUR, Dec. 12.

Mr. Jainarain Vyas has filed declarations for two weekly papers 'Lok Parishad' Hindi and English which will be the orghan of the Marwar Lok Parishad.

MOSCOW HONOURS TAGORE

LONDON, Dec. 14, (U.P.I.): A commemoration meeting was held in the Leningrad University in honour of the great Indian poet and writer, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who died four years ago, reported the Moscow Radio last night. A concert followed with readings of Tagore's stories and poems.

BURMA TO HAVE OWN CURRENCY

RANGOON, Dec. 14, (A.P.I.): The Burma Government will shortly introduce its own currency notes and coins throughout Burma. According to a Currency Coinage Act promulgated in a Gazette Extraordinary here last night. The Government will also set up a Currency Board of which at least two members will be Burmans who will receive training in England.

Burma is at present using Indian currency and coins which will continue to be legal tender until there is sufficient supply of the New Burma Currency.

The Government Gazette states: "The standard monetary unit of Burma has been designated as the Burma Rupee which shall be of the same value in terms of sterling as the present Rupee—One Shilling Six Pence. Assets backing notes will be mainly in Sterling Securities, but provisions have been made for investment of a small portion in Government of Burma Securities.

The Finance and Revenue Member of the Executive Council said that the Government intended to move the principal office of the Burma Currency Board from London to Rangoon.

U. SAW IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): U. Saw, Member, Government of Burma, arrived here today from Rangoon for eye treatment. Special arrangements have been made by the Government of Bengal in the Medical College Eye Hospital for his stay and treatment.

Weather Summary & Forecast

POONA, Dec. 14, (API): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 14th December 1946.

Weather has been dry over the country except North-West Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, East Central India, the East United Provinces and along the Coromandel coast.

Forecast until the 15th evening:—Rainfall will be local along the Coromandel coast and will occur at a few stations in South Malabar, North-West Hyderabad, the South Bombay Deccan, the Central parts of the country, in South-East United Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Night temperatures will fall in the Central parts of the country.

Nagod Praja Mandal Leaders Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 13.

Reports received here from Satna show that Mr. Jagannath Prasad, President, Mr. Dadan Singh Vice-President and Smt. Urmila Singh, member of the Nagod State Praja Mandal have been arrested. Nagod citizens observed protest hartal.

Tedder Takes Off For London

KARACHI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Marshal of R.A.F., Lord Tedder, Chief of the Air Staff, accompanied by Lady Tedder and personal staff, arrived in Karachi this afternoon after completing three weeks inspection tour of several R.A.F. and R.I.A.F. stations in India, Burma, Ceylon and the Far East.

After an hour's stay in Mauripur, they took off for London.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12, (API): Prof. Harold Kirkaldi, Professor of Industrial Relations at Cambridge University, arrived here this evening from London. He is on his way to Jamshedpur where he will deliver a series of Perin memorial lectures, commencing from December 16.

16th and FINAL WEEK

RANJIT'S

MOORTI

Daily: 3-30, 6 and 9 p.m.

Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

Royal Opera House

Ghaffar Khan Indicts Agency Officials

WARNS PLOT TO DISCREDIT INTERIM GOVT. MAY LEAD TO CIVIL WAR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): The Frontier Leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, in an interview here today condemned the action of the authorities banning a Red shirt delegation from entering the Khyber Pass Agency. He reiterated his charge that many of the officials serving in the Agency tracts in the tribal areas deliberately fomented trouble in order to discredit the Interim Government and the Congress.

"The tribal people", Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said, "are our own kith and kin. They are no foreigners. During the long struggle which we had to wage for our independence, the tribesmen always sided with the forces of Nationalism. They always yearned to see India great and prosperous. That is the past. But now for a year or so efforts have been made to corrupt them, to instill fear in them and to create conditions favourable for unrest.

DISCREDITING INTERIM GOVT.

"Why is it so? I have said in the past and I repeat now that many of the officials of the Indian Political Service in the tribal areas the out to discredit the Interim Government and the Congress and to create trouble between the Tribesmen and their brothers, the Pathans, so that the whole of this country will get involved and the attainment of independence be postponed.

"I understand that when a reference to the charges against these officials was made in the House of Commons, the British Government stated that Pandit Nehru himself had contradicted my statement. In fact what Pandit Nehru said in reply to a question in the Assembly was merely to point out the difference between the functioning of the officers of the Indian political service in the political department and in the frontier. No one with any knowledge of conditions in the frontier can deny that many of these officers, both senior and junior, serving in the Frontier have been engaged in activities which lead to mischief.

"The officials in the tribal areas have considerable funds and patronage at their disposal. Since the visit of the Cabinet Mission to negotiate the transfer of power and the installation of the Interim Government, these official have encouraged or connived at a campaign on Communal lines in the Tribal areas. Many persons, some of whom are supposed to owe allegiance to the Muslim League but who are in fact agents of these officials and receive large subsidies from them, have been invited to tour the Tribal areas and make speeches. I know this for certai. and I also know the persons so invited.

MAY LEAD TO CIVIL WAR

This kind of thing is an invitation to Civil War in the Frontier, a war between Hindus and Muslims as also among the Muslims themselves. That is the tragic story of the Frontier."

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that in view of the conditions prevailing in the Frontier, he decided to send Khudai Khidmatgars to the Agency areas on a mission of Peace and Goodwill and to give the Tribesmen the message of love and nonviolence. This was not liked by the authorities there and hence they appear to have banned the entry of his men to the Khyber Agency. He was not surprised at this: He thought it only confirmed his charge.

The Frontier leader said that as soon as the Constituent Assembly was over, he would return to his Province to study the latest situation. "We must ascertain the position as it is before we decide to take any action. This Tribal question is a matter of life and death to the Frontier" he said.

Bombay Races

PUNTERS FARE WELL ON OPENING DAY

Ta'an Walid Thrills Crowds

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The opening day's meeting today at Mahaluxmi was in favour of the punters with success for fancied candidates. The attendance as expected, was lean but a cheerful atmosphere prevailed.

In the opening event, the favourite, Ta'an Walid, lost several lengths from the indifferent start and most punters gave up the Arab's chances till a furlong was left to be covered. The sturdy candidate came with a rare burst of speed opposite the grand stands and sailed home the easy winner. The outstriding performance promises further wins for him in the season.

The chief event, the Royston Plate was convincingly won by the neglected Sister Vincent with apprentice Cunningham on her back. The winner dislodged her rider when first-lining up but ultimately she was caught and remounted and she took to a fine start. She went to the front soon after and scored without being harassed at all. Roshni was the forward runner in this event and we can expect her to win at an early date.

Mr. Rasnid's costly purchase, Bucephalus, won in a common canter in the first division of the Epsom Plate. Lady Wavell, Najaiman Sami and Suraj failed to oblige today. The first named gave up the fighting close home but can be trusted to atone early. The second-named also weakened up at the end when being pegged to fourth place by Mandub Al Gharb narrowly. Perhaps he failed to sustain the penalty but I would prefer to take a further chance with him Suraj's performance indicates that he is destined to cast off the maiden in the near future.

Raffaele was the only jockey to score a double.

The following are the results:—

MOHAMMERAH PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

TA'AN WALID 8-10	Ganesh	1
COMPETITOR 9-0	Sheikh	2
AL SHANFARA 8-9	Purtusingh	3
MARS 8-7	Sumersingh	4

All ran.
Won by 2½ lengths, 1¼ length, Hd.
Time: 1min. 40 3-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 16, 23 and 23 for Places.

SION PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

JESTING PILATE 8-11	Evans	1
Full HOUSE 8-6	P. Khade	2
COMET 9-2	Kheemsingh	3
TRUMAN 8-6	West	4

All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 16 2-5secs

Tote paid Rs. 61 for Win, Rs. 19 17 and 19 for Places.

LYALPUR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile.

LALAJI 7-11 B.	Khalil	1
MASTANI 9-2	Nassruddin	2
ROYAL PRINCE 7-12	P. Khade	3
PRESIDENT 8-12	Raut	4

Not run: Ginger Lady, General MacArthur, Jesting Maid, Zindabad.
Won by S-hd. 3 lengths, S-hd.
Time: 1min 45 4-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 178 for Win, Rs. 44, 27 and 23 for Places.

MOHAMMERAH PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

NEW JACK 8-13	Raffaele	1
KING SOLOMON 9-2	Jones	2
MANDUB AL GHARB 7-11	Jagdish	3
NAJAIMAN SAMI 8-10	P Khade	4

All ran.
Won by S-hd, Nk, Nk.
Time: 1min. 39secs.
Tote paid Rs. 44 for Win, Rs. 18, 30 and 32 for Places.

EPSOM PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

WINDSOR PARK 8-7	Utamsingh	1
VALIANT PRINCE 8-7	Bhoorsingh	2
AMIR ELAHI 8-7	B. Khalil	3
SURAJ 8-7	Kheemsingh	4

Not run: Wellesley:
Won by 1½ length, Nk, 2 lengths.
Time 1min. 17 2-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 40 for Win, Rs. 20, 39 and 27 for Places.

ROYSTON PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

SISTER VINCENT 8-9	Cunningham	1
JO HUKUM 8-12	Shivaji	2
MACLEAN 8-4	West	3
LITTLE CAESAR 9-0	Evans	4

Not run: Tehmina.
Won by 2 lengths, 1½ length, ½ length.
Time: 1min. 29 4-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 81 for Win, Rs. 113 57 and 20 for Places.

EPSOM PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

BUCEPHALUS 8-7	Kheemsingh	1
RAJHANS 8-7	Roberts	2
SHABASH 8-7	Raffaele	3
BLUE ARROW 8-7	West	4

Not run: King's Parade, Royal Kumar.
Won by 4 lengths, S-hd, 2½ lengths.
Time: 1min. 16 2-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for Win, Rs. 15 18 and 22 for Places.

LYALPUR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile.

FIREFLY 8-13	Raffaele	1
LORD MAYOR 9-1	Evans	2
GOLDEN FUTURE 8-9	Jones	3
BLACK DIAMOND 8-8	Sheikh	4

Not run: High Hopes, Ninotchka, Gloire d'Antibes.
Tote paid Rs. 44 for Win, Rs. 14, 22 and 18 for Places.

I SHALL DO OR DIE

Mahatma Bent On Solving Noakhali Problem

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 14, (U.P.I.): "LOOK AT MY FACE; LOOK AT MY EYES. DO THEY SAY I HAVE COME HERE FOR NOTHING. I SHALL EITHER BE ACHIEVING MY OBJECT OR DIE ON THE SOIL OF NOAKHALI". IN THESE WORDS GANDHIJI IS REPORTED TO HAVE EXPRESSED HIS DETERMINATION TO SAY ON IN EAST BENGAL TILL HE WAS ABLE TO FIND A SOLUTION FOR THE PROBLEMS FACING NOAKHALI AND OTHER DISTRICTS IN EAST BENGAL, TO MR. ARABINDO BOSE, SECRETARY OF THE REHABILITATION BRANCH OF THE RELIEF WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA, WHO MET GANDHIJI TO DISCUSS WITH HIM THE SCHEMES FORMULATED BY THE ASSOCIATION FOR REHABILITATION WORK IN NOAKHALI.

After his interview with Gandhiji Mr. Arabindo Bose told pressmen:—"Gandhiji gave his blessings to our scheme and it has his approval and co-operation".

Mr. Bose added that Gandhiji told him that he was thoroughly engaged in finding out a real solution of the problems facing Noakhali and he had forgotten his all—even his nearest and dearest companions.

Earlier, Mr. Bose met Mr. A. S. Larkin, Relief Commissioner, Bengal Government, and got from him some commitmets in respect of Government grants in money and equipment. He also got permission to start relief work in the different affected areas of Noakhali. Mr. Larkin also intimated to the District Magistrate of Noakhali to give all necessary help to Mr. Arabindo Bose.

The Relief Workers' Association will now start work in Raipur and other affected villages.

D.O.M.S. Examination Results

Out of six candidates who appeared at the D. O. M. S. Examination held in December, 1946, by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, the following one candidate has passed:—

Jhaveri Babubhai Nagindas.

Jawahar's Tour Programme

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, is leaving Palam air port, at 8 a.m. on Sunday morning, arriving at 11.10 a. m. at Benares. He stays for the night at Benares and leaves for Calcutta on Monday morning, at 6.30 a.m., arriving at Calcutta at 9 a.m. the same afternoon at 2.30 he leaves for Allahabad where he spends the night. He leaves Allahabad on Tuesday morning at 7 and arrives at Willingdon airport at 9.15 a.m.

GUJERAT CRICKET ASSO. TEAM

RAJKOT, Dec. 13, (API): The following will represent the Gujrat Cricket Association which will meet the W. I. States Cricket Association in the match for Ranji Trophy (Western Zone) on Dec. 21, 22, 23 and 24. The team will arrive in Rajkot on Dec. 20.

Vinoo Mankad (capt.) Phiroze Khambhata, Jasu Patel, J. Shodha, K. Kesari Alim Dinesh Medh, Vinoo Desai, Guard, Rama Hazar, Bihkhu Patel, Bhardivala and Dipak Shadhan.

Jawahar Opens Constitution Club

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14, (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opened this evening "the Constitution Club" meant mainly for the use of the members of the Constituent Assembly and others. He said that the club would be managed by the Indian Council of World Affairs, and that a House Committee had been appointed to frame rules and regulations of the club. The membership of which would also be open to the members of the Central Legislatures, and the Indian Council of World Affairs was arranging classes for the teaching of foreign languages, such as Russian, Japanese and Chinese. The club would also prove a meeting place for members of the Constituent Assembly and the representatives of foreign Governments who are in Delhi, or who may visit in the near future.

Mr. Bhabha In Bombay

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Member for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday evening. He will stay here till Dec. 20.

Putting Up Major Ports In Bombay Province

BOMBAY, Dec. 14, (A. P. I.): The Government of Bombay has appointed a committee, with Mr. M. A. Master as Chairman and five members to investigate the possibilities of putting up major ports in the province.

The decision of the Government follows the recommendations of the Minor Ports Technical Committee, appointed by the Government of India. The Committee of the Bombay Government has been asked to submit its recommendations together with the approximate estimates of the cost of the schemes.

Finance Minister Inaugurates Firestone Employees Society

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, addressed employees of the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., of India, Ltd., today.

The occasion was the inauguration of the Firestone Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Limited. This Society has been formed by the Company as an additional amenity to its employees, for the purpose of Co-operative Banking and facilitating, loans at nominal interest rates. It also encourages the habit of thrift by offering an opportunity to accumulate savings with the Company on which interest will be paid.

Mr. A. D. Wenzel, Firestone's Managing Director, introduced the Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, the guest of honour, with a few introductory remarks. Mr. Mehta then addressed the meeting on the scope and growth of the entire Co-operative Movement.

Threats To Blow Up Scotland Yard!

LONDON, Dec. 14, (A.P.A.): TWO THREATS TO BLOW UP SCOTLAND YARD WERE MADE TODAY, SCOTLAND YARD SAID, BUT A SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO LINK THE THREATS WITH EARLIER REPORTS THAT JEWISH BOMB GANGS MIGHT EXTEND THEIR PALESTINE DEPREDATIONS TO THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

A midnight telephone call to the Yard from a man with a deep voice was repeated again this morning.

The caller said the world famous police centre and the Marble Arch at the entrance to Hyde Park would be blasted, the Yard reported.

The Yard immediately despatched extra police guards to Marble Arch and strengthened its own guard.

The spokesman would not say whether the caller gave reasons for the threats.

Charity Social

The Progressive-Group Charity Social will be held at the Taj (Breakfast Room) tomorrow (Monday), from 6 to 9 p.m. in aid of the three deserving causes. Mr. Fali Moos Memorial Fund, Harijans and Dr. Bacha Memorial Fund.

The programme includes over and above the ball room dancing, Indian dances by Miss Naik and Miss Kamlini Naik. Mr. George Leicster will play Cello. Also, the film star, Gita Roy, will give some songs. The programme will also include Indian 'cabaret' and some other surprise items.

England All Out For 255 In First Venture

Six Wickets To Johnson's Credit: Thunder-Storms Interrupt Play

England (1st Innings) 255
Australia (1st Innings) for 1 wkt. 27

SYDNEY, Dec. 14, (Reuter): England who were 219 for the loss of eight wicket yesterday were all out for 255 runs this morning. Johnson who had taken four wickets yesterday captured the remaining two to turn out the best bowling analysis of six wickets for 42 runs.

Australia had scored 27 for the loss of one wicket at close.

SYDNEY, Dec. 14 (Reuter): Thunderstorms interfered so much with cricket here that the play lasted only 93 minutes during which England and Australia between them had scored 63 runs. With two remaining wickets England added 36 to the overnight total giving them a score of 255 runs, then Bedser bowled one over and Edrich 3 balls before a violent storm broke over the city and half flooded the cricket ground. Cricket was resumed later but more interference followed from weather and when the day's play ended Australia had scored 27 for the loss of Morris.

Rain turned the conditions into England's favour and the wicket was wet when Australia after three hours delay were batting. Edrich and Bedser were aggressive, particularly Edrich, who bounced the ball awkwardly just like Miller had done in England's innings. At 24 England claimed their first success Edrich bowling the left-hander Morris off his pads Bradman worried by a strained left leg, decided not to bat to-day and Johnson joined Barnes. They carried on in inferior light until the umpires upheld their fifth appeal. As the game stands Australia cannot be said to hold any decided advantage.

All kinds of theories will be put forward as to the way the Sydney wicket will behave on Monday when Australia, 228 runs behind with nine wickets to fall face England's bowlers.

With no knowledge of how much rain will fall and how long the sun will shine, no one can safely forecast which side will benefit.

England may, however, find some compensation for their comparatively poor first innings' total. In Bedser, Edrich, Wright, Smith and Compton, England possess bowling variation, but there may be the wish that Voce was available for attacking purposes to exploit the pitch should it become sticky, he had the weather remained fine, the England bowling would have been put to a glorious trial on a sporting pitch that Australia's bowlers used to such good purpose on Friday.

It was disappointment to the large crowd which paid nearly 6,000 pounds (Australian) again but saw such little cricket. Rain which has followed the tourists round the Southern and Eastern capitals completely washed out play to-day.

Edrich, who was in great form and Bedser did well to keep down Australia's score to 27 in poor cricket which took place after the thunderstorm.

Australia's young left-hander Morris remained strictly on the defensive throughout his stay of 45 minutes for five, but was deceived by a ball which appeared to pass outside his off-stump. He went too far over and the ball struck the back of his left leg into his stumps.

Barnes looked fully confident with playing cautious cricket and never hesitating to employ the hook against short bouncing balls though he did not always connect.

Australia must be pleased with Johnson whose off-spinners claimed six victims for only seven runs apiece.

Before this test Australia placed little reliance on this type of bowler since Richardson, who toured England in 1926, and Blackie, who played against Chapman's team 18 years ago.

Blackie took 14 wickets for 13.71 in that series.

Johnson, now 28, began his first class career in 1939-40. Last season he took 23 wickets at 16.26 in first class games, his most notable performance being 6 for 27 and 4 for 7 against Hassett's Services Side on their return from England and India. Johnson is also a stubborn batsman making him one of the four genuine all-rounders now among the Australian cricketers the others being Miller, McCool and Lindwall. During the war he was a flying officer and served in the Pacific.

THE SCORE-BOARD

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Hutton c Tallon b Johnson	39
Washbrook b Freer	1
Edrich l.b.w. McCool	71
Compton c Tallon b McCool	5
Hammond c Tallon b McCool	1
Ikin c Hassett b Johnson	60
Yardley c Tallon b Johnson	25
Smith l.b.w. Johnson	4
Evans b Johnson	5
Bedser b Johnson	14
Wright not out	15
Extras (byes 4, leg byes 11)	15
Total	255

Fall of wickets: One for 10, two for 88, three for 97, four for 99, five for 148, six for 187, seven for 197, eight for 205, nine for 234 and ten for 255.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W
Miller	9	2	24	0
Freer	7	1	25	1
Toshack	7	2	6	0
Tribe	20	3	70	0
Johnson	30	12	42	6
McCool	23	2	73	3

AUSTRALIA (First Innings.)

Barnes (batting)	21
Morris b Edrich	5
Johnson (batting)	0
Extras	1
Total (for one wkt.) at close	27

Fall of wickets: 1 for 24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	6.3	0	17	0
Edrich	6	1	9	1

(Wides one).

Will Bradman Bat On Monday?

SYDNEY, Dec. 14 (Reuter): Bradman's decision not to bat today has raised the question whether he will be fit or whether he will need a runner if he bats on Monday. He was quite lame today and question may arise whether Hammond should permit the Australian Captain to have a runner. Bradman was not injured in the present match but his leg trouble dates from the M. C. C.'s engagement in Melbourne with an Australian XI. Since then Bradman made 187 in the first Test at Brisbane and seemed perfectly fit when the present match began. If the question about a runner is raised with Hammond it is thought that the England Captain who is always renowned for sportsmanship, will not hesitate to say "yes".

400 METRES IN RECORD TIME

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Arthur Wint of Jamaica, holder of the British quarter and half-mile championships won the 400 metres final in the Central American Olympic today in the record time of 48 seconds for these games Tull of Trinidad won the 15,000 metres final in the games in record time of 4 minutes 7/8 seconds.

TOP CANADIAN HOCKEY TEAM FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EDMONTON, Alberta, Dec. 31 (UPA): The Edmonton Canadians, one of the country's top ranking junior teams, accepted an invitation to journey to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to represent Canada in the World Amateur Hockey Series. Ken Henry, team manager, said today. He said the team had definitely accepted the invitation but must work out the details. He said he was not satisfied with the schedule, which lists only 20 games.

The Edmonton team reached the semi finals in last year's junior hockey play-offs, but was defeated by the Winnipeg Monarchs, who went on to win the Memorial Cup, symbolic of the Canadian junior championship.

LOUIS NOT TO RETIRE TILL HE IS BEATEN

MEXICO CITY Dec. 13 (UPA): Heavy-Weight champion Joe Louis will not retire until somebody eats him or "until we have to haul him up to the ring in a wheel chair", the Champ's business manager Gene Lucas said today.

Madras Races Cancelled

MADRAS, Dec. 14 (API): There will be no races at Guindy today owing to heavy rains last night.

Rangnekar Scores Century

India-in-England Side Fare Badly

REST OF INDIA XI 280

INDIA-IN ENGLAND XI (for three wickets) 25

In addition to the absence of Pataudi, who chose to absent himself for dubious reasons and Amarnath who is reported to be nursing an injured finger, the India-in-England side were deprived of the services of that brilliant charlatan of Indian cricket Syed Mushtaq Ali. Much of the glamour attached to the fixture was therefore absent and there can be little doubt that all these factors told on the gate receipts. Mantri fielded as a substitute for Nimbalkar who is expected on Sunday.

A feature of this match was the incorporation for the first time in India of the eight-ball over.

Although the Rest of India side led by Prof. Deodhar collected only 280 runs before they were dismissed, not one of the bowlers looked hostile apart from Shinde and to a lesser extent Vinoo Mankad when bowling to Deodhar. Ibrahim's 39 extending over a period of 102 minutes was a solid and efficient knock and the twenty minutes that he took before scoring his first run was an indication of his determination to succeed. The ball that beat him—it was a straight one that appeared to have come a trifle faster off the wicket—was possibly the best ball of the innings. The ball struck Ibrahim's pads and as Shinde appealed it trickled to his wicket dislodging the bail resting on his middle and off stumps.

Rege had only himself to blame for missing a yorker and even the late swing could not possibly be offered as an excuse for missing a straight ball.

Adhikari was at the wickets for too short a while to give us any true indication of his form. He played for an inswing to a ball that went straight.

Rangnekar who is playing well this season got an opportune hundred. He started off quite confidently driving well and scoring his first ten runs in singles. His driving was throughout neat, correct and often delightful. His hooking, however, left something to be desired. He often lifted the ball and although he did not offer any catch in making such an attempt, it would certainly not have been in the nature of a surprise had he got out in such a fashion. Shinde tried but timidly to feed him short off-breaks and the frequency with which he might otherwise have attempted to bait him was reduced by the possibility of his being taken off. When he was 52 in a total of 120, he tried to pull to leg a ball from Vinoo Mankad that was pitched well outside his off stump. In attempting this, he missed the ball and so did Hindlekar behind the wicket. It might possibly have been a chance. His innings which lasted 169 minutes contained 9 hits to the boundary.

Deodhar was distinctly fortunate not to have been dismissed at least thrice before lunch which he took with his score at 12 in a total of 133 for three wickets, Rangnekar then being 61. When he was two, Vinoo at first slip dropped him off Shinde. After he added only four runs Vijay Merchant at gully was taken unawares when Deodhar mistimed an extra-cover drive and sent it travelling towards Merchant at about his face level. Two runs later he edged Vinno towards first slip but the catch went unattended as there was no fielder in that position. The total on these three occasions was 108. 114 and 121 respectively.

Of the rest only Phadkar shaped like a batsman of distinction. It has been his misfortune on more occasions than one to be so placed in the batting order as to receive inadequate support from his later partners. His excellent innings which lasted for 141 minutes contained four fours. Although he was dismissed in the end, it was clearly in an attempt to force the pace that cost him his wicket. Moreover, the strain of bowling immediately after batting for quite some while might also tell on his bowling.

Shinde bowled well, but not quite as well as his figures might indicate. Ibrahim apart, his bag included tail-enders and for a bowler of his potentialities this was by no means a performance to be ranked with his best efforts. Sohoni too was a trifle fortunate in his ultimate analysis. When he was first taken off his analysis were 5 overs, two maidens, 6 runs and two wickets. When the second new ball was entrusted to him with the score at 206 he captured a wicket with his second delivery, and his analysis for his third spell were 4 overs, no maidens, 15 runs and one wicket.

Both Hazare and Sarwate were innocuous and never troubled any batsmen Nayudu was the one bowler who bowled better than his figures might suggest. He did not succeed in getting a wicket, it is true, but he was turning the ball quite appreciably—bowling a good deal slower in the attempt—on a wicket that had some turf on the surface. With a little luck he might have retained a more deserving analuysis.

Vinoo as usual kept a steady length, and also as usual was not quite deadly. It was not until he had bowled his 101st ball that he met with success as a result of a smart catch at gully. He bowled the longest spell of the day with 16 overs three maidens, 43 runs and 2 wickets.

Without the services of Vijay Merchant who did not take the field after lunch, Nayudu deputising for him, the Test side fared very badly indeed. This was partly due one of the finest of the many fine balls that Phadkar has bowled in Indian Cricket and partly due to the schoolboyish stroke that caused Modi to be sent back. First off the second ball of the innings—the first that Vinoo received—Phadkar beat and bowled and Mankad with an outswing. 5 runs later Narottam who was bowling everywhere except the stumps often so near to bowling a wide ball that only the strictest, though the most correct application of the rules of the game on the part of umpire Naik prevented the bowler from being penalised oftener than once, bowled another well outside the off stump, but Modi persisted in attempting to score off it and paid the penalty. This was indeed as undeserved a success for Narottam as it was quite foolish of Modi to throw away his wicket, Modi's consistency seems to have deserted him. let us hope only a time.

Hindlekar was dismissed in almost the same manner as that of Adhikari earlier in the morning.

With Merchant most unlikely to bat, possibly due to the foot injury he sustained at Delhi, the prospects for the touring side piling a good total do not look quite cheerful. Much, however, will depend on the overnight not out batsman. Hazare.

THE SCORE-BOARD

REST OF INDIA (First Innings)

K. C. Ibrahim b Shinde	39
M. R. Rege b Sohoni	1
H. R. Adhikari c Hindlekar b Sohoni	10
K. M. Rangnekar c Substitute b Sohoni	106
D. B. Deodhar c C. S. Nayudu b Vinoo Mankad	18
U. M. Merchant lbw b Vinoo Mankad	12
D. G. Phadkar b Shinde	42
D. S. Doctor c Hazare b Shinde	13
Aga Sarfaraz b Shinde	2
Narottam b Sarwate	17
Gulam Ahmed (not out)	0
Extras	20
Total	280

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/1; 2/13; 3/36; 4/145; 5/165; 6/206; 7/241; 8/243 9/276 and 10/280.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. W. Sohoni	12	2	38	3
V. S. Hazare	9	0	28	0
C. S. Nayudu	9	0	50	0
Vinoo Mankad	20	5	47	2
S. G. Shinde	16.4	1	69	4
C. T. Sarwate	8	1	29	1

INDIA-IN ENGLAND XI

D. D. Hindlekar c Doctor b Rege	8
Vinoo Mankad b Phadkar	0
R. S. Modi c Doctor b Narottam	3
V. S. Hazare batting	9
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wkts.)	25

FALL OF WICKETS:— 1/1; 2/6; 3/25.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. G. Phadkar	5	2	8	1
Narottam	4	1	8	1
Gulam Ahmed	1	0	4	0
M. R. Rege	.2	0	0	1

UMPIRES:— Messrs. D. K. Naik and M. G. Bhave.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

December 22nd 1946:—50 Kilo Metres Walk-Start-W. I. F. A. Maingate Cooperage—Entry close on 19th December.

December 25th:—100 miles Cycle Race, Sion to Borivli (2 Circuits).

January 12th 1947:—Marathon Race-Start-W. I. F. A. Maingate Cooperage—Entry close on 9th January 1947.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 7, 2003.
Muslim: Moharram 20, 1366.
Parsi Tir 13, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-4 a.m. Sunset: 6-4 p.m
Hightide: 04-55, 17-26.
Lowtide: 11-49, 23-13

Today's Engagements

U. CO. BANK EMPLOYEES' UNION: Social at the Congress House, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

ARYA SAMAJ: Swami Vratanandaji Maharaj will speak on Dharmopadesh at 6 p.m., today (Sunday).

KERALA UNIFICATION COMMITTEE: Meeting of managing body of "Kerala Unification Committee" today (Sunday), at 4 p.m., at 81, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Swami Brahmanandji Maharaj of Rikhikesh on "God Realization" in Hindi, today (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m.

SARASWAT ATHLETIC LEAGUE: The League will conduct an Inter-Athletic Institutions Weight Lifting Competition, today (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at Sirur Square, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo.

UNITED MAHARASHTRA ORGANISATION: Election of Rrepresentative Council of the organisation will be held today (Sunday).

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct class on Bhagwat Geeta in Mission Library Hall, today (Sunday), at 9 a.m. He will conduct class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna, same place, at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Secret of Death" today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain

BAHAI ASSEMBLY: Dr. K. K. Bhargave, will speak on "World's Greatest Prisoner" in Bahai Centre, Bori Bunder, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Minister, will preside.

RESEARCH GROUP: Lecture by Ali Sardar Jafery On Social Evolution at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, today (Sunday), at 11 a.m.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m., at Alexandra Girls' School, Waudby Road. Dasturji Bode will deliver a sermon on "Joy Divine is all I See". He will expound the philosophy of the Gathas, at 5 p.m.

BILLAWARA ASSOCIATION: 14th Anniversary celebration at 2-30 p.m., today (Sunday), at C. J. Hall. Mr. K. S. Kabbur will preside and Mrs. Kabbur will distribute the prizes.

LOTVALA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF HISTORY ECONOMICS AND POLITICS, FREE CLASSES: Those intending to join the classes should immediately register their names at the office of the Institute between 3-30 and 5-30 p.m.

CHILDREN'S ACADEMY: General body meeting of Past Students' Union of the Academy, today (Sunday), at 3 p.m., in Children's Academy.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: Annual Gatherlig and Prize Distribution, today (Sunday), at 4 p.m., R. M. Bhatt High School (near Kamgar Maidan) Parel. Mr. Suresh Vaidya, Managing Editor, 'New Life', will preside and Mrs. Suresh Vaidva will give away the prizes.

KONKAN DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES: Under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute and with the co-operation of the District Local Board, Thana and Thana Borough Municipality, Konkan Divisional Conference of Local Bodies will be held at Thana in the Khan Bahadur Diwecha Hall (opposite Collector's Office), today (Sunday), at 1 p.m. Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will inaugurate the Conference. Mrs. Hirabai P. Bhapkar, President, District Local Board, Ahmednagar, will preside

M. P. PATIL FOR POONA

Mr. M. P. Patil Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Government of Bombay, will leave for Poona this evening and return on Monday.

It is understood that he will hold urgent discussions with officials of the Agricultural Department with regard to certain vital problems now before the Government.

D. O. M. S EXAM RESULT

Out of six candidates who appeared at the D.O.M.S. Examination held in December 1946, the following one candidate has passed:—

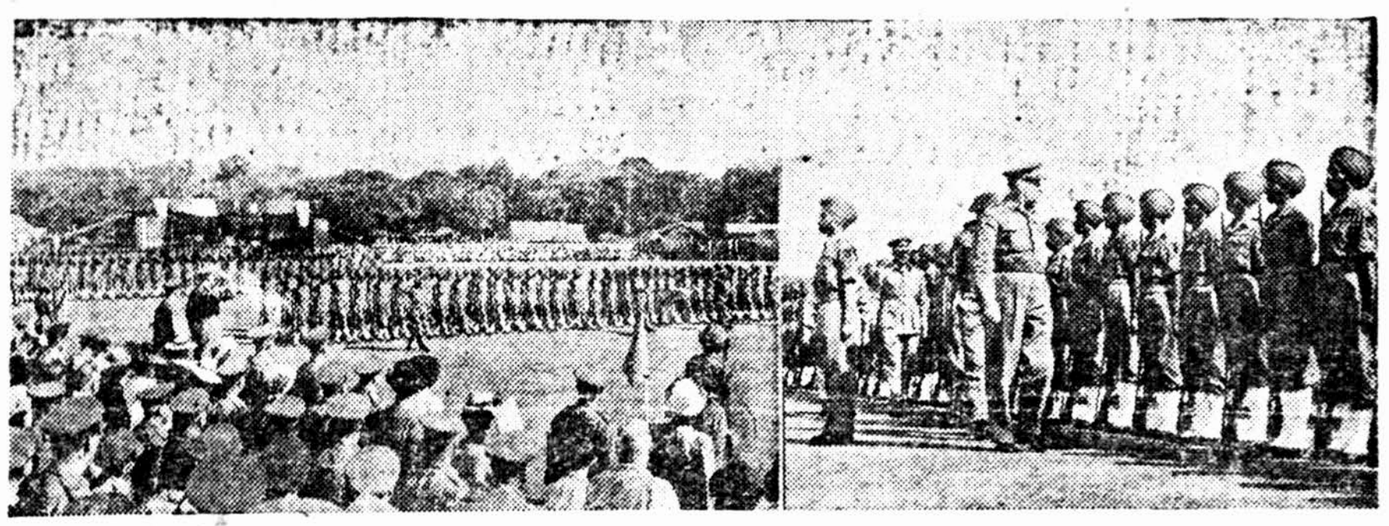
Jhaveri, Babubhai Nagindas

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Anwar Khan (Sitar) 9-0 Champaklal Viragiwala 9-15 G. N. Joshi 9-35 Ram Marathe 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Iqbal Ki Shaeri 11-45 Moghubai Kurdikar. 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 D. R. Nimbargi (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 G. N. Joshi 4-50 Anwar Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Film Music 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Popular Songs 6-30 Ram Marathe 7-0 Champaklal Viragiwala Gujarati Geet (Sundaram) 7-15 Anwar Khan (Sitar) 7-30 D. R. Nimbargi (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Just Wild 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Orchestral Concert 10-0 Symphonic Hour.



Centenary celebrations of 2nd Royal Sikh Battalion: C.-in-C. is seen inspecting the troops.

INDO-ARAB UNDERSTANDING

Cultural Association Inaugurated In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Peace and tranquillity in the distressed-world to-day can only be realized on the basis of a new civilization founded on mutual cultural understanding between all nations. It behoves us, Orientals, that we should lay the foundation of unity between our peoples—unity based on mutual confidence and co-operation—which will pave the way to building up a better society with a new civilization which will liberate mankind from its present complication," observed Mr. Tareh G. Yaffi presiding over the inaugural meeting of the Indo-Arab Association this evening at the Sunderbai Hall.

Mr. Yaffi said that with a view to promoting mutual cultural understanding between the two great nations, the Indians and the Arabs, met recently in the city and planned the foundation of an Indo-Arabic Cultural Association

Mr. Yaffi continued that the Indians and the Arabs had always lived like two brother nations. "They are proud to belong to this great orient which has given to the world many religious and intellectual civilizations."

ARAB DEBT TO INDIA

The Arabs had always recognised their indebtedness to the Indian civilisation. They served as a link between the old and new civilisations of the world and had it not been for their assimilating Indian civilization the world would not have accomplished such wonders as it had done in Science, Philosophy and Art.

"The great factor which unites the two peoples" he said, "is the fact that there are millions of Muslims who read the Holy Quran every day which is the fountain-head of the Arabic civilization"

An Indian should not imagine his brother Arab simply as a "Bedouin lost in his vast desert" or an Arab to visualise his Indian brother as a "mysterious person donning on his head a huge turban promenading on an elephant."

STUDY-ARABIC PLEA

The aims and objects of the Association were commended by Principal A. A. A. Fyzee who spoke on the Arabic Studies in the Indian Universities."

He stressed the need for a change in the curriculum at the Universities. Arabic was treated only as a classical language here, he said, and no attention was paid to the spoken Arabic. Mere study of classics did not fulfil the needs of the modern world. "We should address ourselves to the task of teaching the spoken language and curriculum at schools and universities should be charged to find accommodation for it."

Mr. Fyzee deplored that universities such as the University of Bombay should at the top be controlled by businessmen who could not stand the challenge of culture.

He hoped that his suggestion would be backed by constructive and solid work.

ARAB CULTURAL AWAKENING

Speaking on the 'Arab Cultural Awakening' Mr. Subhi-el-Ejel said that the spirit of civilisation entered into Europe through the Arabs of Spain. The Arabic books were first translated into Latin in institutions founded in Toledo by a priest in the 11th century and this translation actively continued till the 14th century. This marked the beginning of Renaissance in Europe.

Among others who spoke were: Mrs. Mya Syrier-Brandel, Prof. Narayan Hari Phadke and Dr. Qazi Abdul Hamid on 'The Traditional Sciences of Islam and Arabic', 'The Arabs and Hindu Numerals', and 'The Arabs and the World Democratic Movement' respectively.

Earlier, messages of congratulations from all over India were read out.

Expulsion Of Thana Workers Justified

BOMBAY, Dec. 13. The Government of Bombay, in a statement today, justified the expulsion of six political workers of Communist persuasion from the Thana District on the score that, but for this action, "the situation in the Thana District would have become extremely grave" The full text of the statement will appear in our paper tomorrow.

DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED ON TENDERING APOLOGY

A complaint was filed, in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay for defamation under Section 500 of I.P.C., by Rustom M. Irani against Kaikhushru A. Divetre. The complainant, who is a meter-reader and bill collector in the B.E.S. & T. Co., alleged that the accused was bearing ill-will towards him, as he (the complainant) had helped one Mr. Palia in the litigation that had ensued between Mr. Palia, (a subtenant of Divetre) and the accused. So the complainant alleged that the accused "maliciously made false allegations against him" by writing to the B.E.S. & T. Co., that he (the complainant) had illegally put up two electric points on behalf of Mr. Palia in the premises in New Sitaram Building, where both the complainant and accused were living as neighbours. The B.E.S. & T. Co., held independent enquiries and the complaint was found to be false. Again a similar complaint was made by Divetre to the P.W.D. Electrical Engineer who also, on enquiries, found the complaint false. The complainant further, stated that such allegations were made "to harm his services and lower him in the estimation of his superiors." The case was marked compounded, the learned Magistrate passing the following order: "The accused withdraws all allegations against the complainant, and requests the complainant to forget what happened. The complainant accepts accused's apology."

Alleged Terrorists Refused Bail

Balkuwar Bholasing, Shivram Kandappa Siliam, Chako Thomas, Balkrishna Hanumantha Rao, Shaker Mahadeo Ramkur, and Mahadeo Balvant, alleged members of a terrorist gang rounded up yesterday by the Bombay C.I.D., were produced before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade this morning.

Mr. Pitambardas Thakker, defence counsel for the first accused, applying for bail said that the sensational reports in the morning papers should not prejudice the trial.

Continuing he said that the accused ran a cycle shop which was accessible to all customers. Therefore, he was not responsible for the arms discovered in the shop. He was in no way connected with any terrorist or clandestine gang.

S. I. Miranda stated that the accused made a disclosure only after the arrest.

"Ignorance of law is no excuse, but it can be pleaded for granting a bail" the defence counsel pleaded.

The Magistrate rejected the application.

All the accused were remanded into custody till December 21.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning:—

Scattered light rain will occur in the south Konkanpatti, the Bombay Deccan and Marathawada. Weather will be dry elsewhere.

Outlook for further 2 days:—

Light showers may occur in the Bombay Karnatak and the northern districts of the Hyderabad State.

COLOURFUL PARADE AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN

Centenary Of 2nd Royal Sikh Battalion Celebrated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Colour and pomp and pageantry the like of which have not been witnessed in India's martial history for many a year, characterised the Trooping of the Colour of the 2nd Royal Battalion, Sikh Regiment, which took place at the Esplanade Maidan this morning.

The occasion was the centenary celebration of this famous Sikh Regiment, whose valour and prowess, are recorded in military annals. They have played important roles since they were raised in 1846, in the following theatres of war among others: The China War of 1859, the Afghan War of 1878, the Egyptian campaign of 1885, the many Frontier wars, the first and the second world wars.

At this morning's ceremony stalwarts of this regiment had turned out in full battle dress. The order of the parade was (1) The Colour was in position for the Troop (2) the Adjutant prepared to hand over the parade to the commandant (3) the Drums beat the Assembly, (4) officers for parade fell in (5) and the Commandant took over the parade.

At this time India's Commander-in-Chief, who came on the scene was received with a General Salute. He then inspected the parade.

After this impressive ceremony the Colour was Trooped and the Guards marched past both in slow and quick motion, reformed, and collected in a hollow square.

Sir Claude Auchinlek who took the salute presented medals to men and officers—ten in number—of the 2nd Sikh Regiment for gallant service in the last war.

The order of I.O.M. was awarded posthumously to Sepoy Kartar Singh who fell in the last war. The award was received by his old father. It is learnt that the financial value of the award is Rs. 8 per month for gallantry and Rs. 16 per month as posthumous pension along with a piece of land.

The entire ceremony which lasted more than an hour was very picturesque and the regimental band's bag pipe music drew particular attention from all quarters.

NO INDIAN FLAG!

THE SQUARE WHERE THE PARADE WAS HELD, CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED THE FLAGS OF MANY NATIONS—ENGLAND, AMERICA, CHINA AND RUSSIA. THERE WERE MANY OTHER FLAGS WHICH COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED. BUT ONE MISSED THE INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG WHICH WAS NOT THERE.

Among the distinguished visitors was Bombay's Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai.

After the presentation of the medals Sir Claude, addressing the regiment, recalled their hundred year old history, with particular reference to their exploits in world war II on many far-flung theatres of war.

He added "this is a record of which every regiment could be justly proud. I too am proud of you and what you have done in this eventful 100 years since you were raised at Ludhiana.

"The Indian Army is proud of you as you have helped to make it famous throughout the world for its courage, discipline and skill in battle.

"I congratulate you all and thank you.

"Sir Wah Guruji ka Khalsa: Sri Wah Guruji Ki Fathe."

C.-IN-C. IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by Lt.-General Sir Rob Lockhart, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Major-General Hawthorn, Director of Military Training and Major-General T. W. Rees, Commander, Fourth Indian Division, arrived in Bombay early this morning from Deolali.

Gandhi-Nehru Meeting At Comilla On 17th

Mahatma To Stay In E. Bengal Till End Of January

SRIRAMPUR (Noakhali), Dec. 13. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi will proceed to Comilla Headquarters of Tipperah District, on December 17 to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is learnt that Pandit Nehru will arrive in Comilla the same day specially to discuss important matters with Gandhiji.

A special messenger came here from Cimilla bringing a message from Pandit Nehru from Delhi. It is learnt that Panditji enquired if it would be possible for Gandhiji and himself to meet at Comilla on the 17th for an hour's consultation. Gandhiji agreed, and the messenger left immediately for Comilla

Mr. Deranbahadur Bijoy Kumar Sen, Chief Minister of Tripura State met Mahatma Gandhi to-day. Mahatmaji earlier had accepted the Tripura Maharaja's invitation to Agartala and the Chief Minister requested the Mahatma to fix a date. The Mahatma told him that he could not think of going before the end of January next.

The Chief Minister discussed with Gandhiji problems relating to refugees in Tripura from Noakhali and Tipperah districts numbering about 26,000.

Mahatma Approves Scheme For Rehabilitation

SRIRAMPUR (Noakhali), Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his approval of the rehabilitation scheme placed day before yesterday on behalf of the Relief and Welfare Association by Mr. Aurobindo Bose. Gandhiji has also offered his "co-operation."

Four Stabbings In City

BOMBAY, Dec. 14 (API): "Including the one in the morning, which occurred in Byculla area, four stabbings were reported on Saturday," says a communique issued by the Director of Publicity at midnight.

The communique adds, "The last three were reported from the Parel area and five persons have been rounded up in connection with one of these attacks.

"Two minor incidents of acid throwing in which three persons including a nine-year old girl sustained slight burns have been reported from Byculla and Parel area"

Bombay Ban On Assemblies Extended

BOMBAY Dec. 14 (UPI): The Commissioner of Police Bombay, has extended for a further period of one month from Dec. 16 1946 his order prohibiting assemblies and processions in Greater Bombay. says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity. Bombay

KNIFE ATTACK IN BYCULLA

BOMBAY, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): One knife attack has been reported since this morning, says the Director of Publicity. in a Press Note. The incident occurred in the Byculla area.

Five other knife attacks—four in the Parel area and one in Lower Parel—which occurred last night were reported later.

Twelve arrests were made in connection with the attacks in the Parel area.

Communal Riot At Hapur

LAHORE Dec. 14 (A. P. I.): Several Persons are reported to have been injured in a communal disturbance at Hapur, following a knife-attack on a young man last night. Cases of arson are also reported from the town, but details are not available. Adequate police arrangements have been made, and the local markets are closed.

Curfew Off In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14. (API): The two week old curfew in the city has been withdrawn since yesterday (Friday).

Travancore Ban On Processions

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 13. (API): The Government of Travancore have banned public processions except funeral, marriage and purely religious processions for a period of three months from December 29 without permission.

Relief Measures In Patna

PATNA, Dec. 13. (API): The distribution of cloth and blankets among the refugees in Government camps in Patna has been completed, it is officially stated. In all about six thousand woollen blankets have been distributed in relief camps at Patna.

League Nominee For Patna Council By-Election

PATNA, Dec. 11. (A.P.I.): The Central Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League has nominated Mr Ferozuddin a leading businessman of Calcutta for the by-election in the vacancy caused in the Council of State by the death of Hajee Abdur Razzak Abdus Sattar from the Calcutta city and Suburbs Constituency, it is learnt here.

S.-I. And Constable Acquitted Of Assault Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sub-Inspector Mahadas Laxman Maideo and Police Constable Shivaram Tukaram accused of assaulting and beating Louis Barretto were acquitted by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate this evening at the Esplanade Court.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant Barretto, who is a manager of Hotel Saletara was arrested by the Delisle Road Police along with three others on suspicion and kept in custody till November 4.

The complainant said that he was called by the Esplanade Police for investigation, in the course of which he alleged that the accused had assaulted him by "means of slaps bamboo and fists."

Dr. R. C. Desai, of the J. J. Hospital who examined the complainant stated in his report that the injuries were caused" by being struck with a blunt instrument or by a fall."

Acquitting the accused the C. P. M. stated, that the prosecution had not established that the accused were guilty of the charges.

Direct Action Day Echo In Karachi

KARACHI, Dec. 13, (API): On a charge of organising a procession on August 16 in observance of Direct Action Day along an unpermitted route, the Secretary of the Sind Muslim Students' Federation, Sheikh Abdul Sattar was convicted by the City Magistrate today and ordered to pay a fine of Rupees twenty-five or suffer simple imprisonment of one week. Sheikh Abdul Sattar preferred to go to prison.

Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 (UPI): The Congress Working Committee at this morning's sitting appointed a Parliamentary Sub-Committee consisting of Acharya Kripalani Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Sankerrao Deo. The office of this Sub-Committee will be located at the A.I.C.C. Office at Allahabad and Mr. Sankerrao Deo will function as the Secretary of the Committee.

The Congress Working Committee will meet again this evening.

MINORITY REPRESENTATIVES MEET

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13, (A. P I.): Representatives of the minorities in the proposed "B" and "C" sections of the Constituent Assembly continued their discussion of issues relating to their position in the Sections. They are expected to meet again tomorrow.

TATA'S 40-YEAR AGREEMENT WITH KASHMIR

JAMMU Dec. 14. (API): The Government of Kashmir have concluded a 40 year agreement with the Tatas for expansion of the drug industry in the state it is officially announced.

This involves finances to the extent of Rs. one crore, and the State will contribute 49 per cent of it.

U.N.O. ASSEMBLY APPROVES TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS

INDIA NOT CONSULTED ON TANGANYIKA ISSUE; MAHARAJ SINGH PROTESTS

FLUSHING MEDOWS (NEW YORK), December 14 (Reuter): Rejecting a Soviet resolution calling on the General Assembly of the United Nations, to reject the draft Trusteeship Agreements before it, the Assembly approved eight Trusteeship agreements to pave the way to establishing the United Nations last major body—the Trusteeship Council. India was among the five countries which abstained from voting.

INDIA OBJECTS

Sir Maharaj Singh, the Indian Delegate to U.NO. announced that the Indian Delegation could not vote, for the eight Draft Trusteeship Agreements in their present form. He said that the Indian Delegation objected to the construction of military fortifications and air bases in Trusteeship territories without even an approval from the Security Council, to the Administration of the Trust Territories as an "integral part" of the metropolitan territory and—as far as Tanganyika was concerned—to the fact that India had not been consulted by the United Kingdom in drafting the Trusteeship Agreement for that Territory.

"India considers itself directly concerned in Tanganyika because of the considerable population of Indians, because of the large part they have played in its commercial development, because of India's strategic position in the Indian Ocean and because of the vital and successful part the Indian troops took in the conquest and defence of Tanganyika in both the World Wars. It was a matter of great surprise and regret to us that South Africa and Belgium were consulted while India with her greater interest in Tanganyika was ignored."

Sir Maharaj Singh, stressed that the United Nations itself should administer the Trust territory if not immediately then at least with a reasonable time. He hoped, however, that the Trusteeship Council, by its vigilant supervision would be able to remedy some defects in the trusteeship system which India had already pointed out.

BRITISH BOAST

Mr. Ivor Thomas the British Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs, told the General Assembly "by our vote we shall, I hope bring into being the Trusteeship system. We shall thus be able to create the Trusteeship Council.

"The Trusteeship system is intended to replace the Mandatory system of the League of Nations," he said.

"The old Mandate System laid emphasis on the Rights of Mandatory powers whereas the new Trusteeship System lays emphasis on the rights of the inhabitants in the territories. We have made many changes in our original draft agreements as a result of discussions here. I feel that some objections raised, for example by the Indian Delegate, are really not objections as much against the agreements as against the Charter. Our agreements are entirely in conformity with the Charter in such questions as bases.

"We in Britain are proud of what we have done in the colonial field." he asserted.

SOVIET ALTERNATIVE

The Soviet Delegate M. Nikolai Novikov proposed a new resolution asking the Assembly to reject all the Trusteeship Agreements.

M. Novikov repeated in the General Assembly the Soviet arguments that the present Draft Trusteeship Agreements are not in accordance with the Charter, because:

Firstly, the Mandatory Powers have no right to build military bases in the Trust territories.

Secondly, the Trust Territories should not be an integral part of the Mandatory Power:

Thirdly, the Five Great Powers should be considered as the States directly concerned.

M. Novikov proposed a new Soviet resolution calling on the General Assembly to reject entirely the eight draft Trusteeship Agreements presented and calling on the Mandatory Powers to Draft New Agreements in conformity with the Charter.

While the Soviet opposition to the Draft Agreements has been consistent in the Committee, this was the first time the Soviet Delegation has come out with a direct challenge to the Mandatory powers

The General Assembly rejected the Soviet resolution by 34 votes to six, with 11 abstentions. The only nations voting for the Soviet Union proposal were White Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Byelorussia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

Abstentions included Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemela, Haiti, India Iran, Iraq, Liberia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Brazil.

The Australian Draft Agreement for New Guinea was approved by the Assembly by 41 votes to six, with five abstentions. Voting against were the Soviet Union, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Liberia.

Abstentions included Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador and India.

The Belgian Draft Agreement for Buanda Urundi (Belgian Congo) was approved by the same voting.

BIG POWER VETO IN U.N.O. AGAIN

Earlier the Australian resolution on use of the Big Powers' Veto in the United Nations Security Council was passed at the General Assembly by 36 votes to 6 with 11 abstentions.

The six who voted against were members of the Soviet Group—China was among those who abstained from voting.

When the Australian resolution was debated, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the opponents of the veto were usually representatives of countries which defended racialism in South Africa and Fascism in Spain.

M. Vyshinsky accused Britain and the United States of backing Australian and Cuban "attempts to undermine" the principle of unanimity of permanent members of the Security Council (the veto power of the Big Five).

The Australian resolution asked the Big Five to try to see that their use of veto does not prevent the Council reaching decisions promptly, recommends the Security Council to adopt procedures to reduce difficulties in applying the veto clause and to ensure prompt and effective action and asks the Council to take the views expressed in the Assembly into effect in developing such procedures.

Disarmament Resolution Carried

FLUSHING MEADOW, (New York), Dec. 14, (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly to-day passed unanimously with acclamation the disarmament resolution.

The resolution calls for a general reduction of armaments with effective safeguards for those states complying the regulation of the atom bomb.

In the final form the resolution passed to-day comprises nine paragraphs on the "principles governing general regulations and reduction of armaments". It was the subject of only half an hour's discussion to-day following speeches by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the United States Secretary, Mr. James F. Byrnes, and the Russian Foreign Minister M. V. Molotov during a lengthy debate in the last night's session which ended during the early hours of this morning.

Mr. Paul Martin of Canada and M. Alexander Parodi of France were the only speakers to-day and both wholeheartedly welcomed the resolution.

Spain Protests Against U.N.O

MADRID, Dec. 14 (APA): The Spanish Cabinet under Generalissimo Franco's Chairmanship last night warned the United Nations Assembly that its resolution calling for withdrawal of envoys from Spain was "A terrible precedent for future relations among peoples which the majority of nations will soon regret."

Sind Assembly Elections, A One-sided Show & Farce?

Democratic Procedure Thrown To Winds: Some Officials' Alleged Partiality To League Candidates

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Dec. 11.—Reports now available from almost all districts clearly show that the Sind Assembly Elections held on the 9th were nothing but 'one-sided show' and cannot be styled as 'free and fair elections.' This view is further strengthened by my personal tour and observations at a number of polling stations in the mofussil.

Amongst all, the Dadu General Rural Constituency from which Mr. G. M. Syed, Leader of the Sind Progressive Muslim Jamait, was contesting his seat was the target of the All-India Muslim League and as many as 3000 workers—big and small—from every nook and corner of India had stationed themselves in the remotest places of this constituency to defeat but one man. It was the full force of the Muslim League from all over India fighting a single individual in the person of Mr. Syed as per appeal made by Quaid-e-Azam. A number of big guns such as Raja Guznafarali Khan and a number of Pirs from the Punjab and the N.W.F.P. Province besides the full contingent of Aligarhites spent days without number and used all kinds of influence to capture the seat.

HOW VOTES WERE RECORDED

Recording of the votes of the dead, largescale impersonations, fullest intimidation, crossing of the voting slips by the officials or the League supporters themselves, changing of the polling stations and the polling officers at the last minute, refusal to arrest the impersonators though caught red-handed, arrests and detentions of a number of supporters of the non-League candidates, withdrawal of licences of the opposite camp workers and granting of the same to the League supporters, are but a few of the irregularities committed in these elections by some officials. Even the big cities like Karachi were not free from largescale impersonations where votes of even big officials and community heads were impersonated.

All available taxis, trucks and load lorries were rushed from Karachi to all the districts and more than a lakhs of gallons of petrol was consumed. A sum of over Rs. 25 lakhs might have been spent on these elections to give Sind a stable Ministry—rather a full-fledged League Ministry.

A number of high-lights of these irregular elections can be easily mentioned. At a particular booth cent per cent votes were recorded, while at another the polling stopped at about 3-30 p.m. instead of 6, which was the time fixed officially. Tearing off the objections slips of the agents of the non-League candidates and a single person casting at least ten votes—all being impersonations—are some of the more glaring irregularities. With all these, the forecastes of full official interference and using of every kind of unfair means to catch the votes have become absolutely true and it can be said that democratic procedure was thrown to the winds to see that all the seats were captured by the League candidates only. This very well proved to be a mockery of elections.

GOOD POINT IN OTHERWISE DISMAL PICTURE

However, one good thing on the part of the officials cannot escape notice of any observer since fullest precautions were taken to see that nothing untoward happened. Each and every polling station was fully guarded by ordinary as well as armed policemen, and in some places even the military was kept in readiness to curb any act of lawlessness. So everything passed off peacefully, barring a few minor incidents where supporters of rival candidates came to grips, but the police soon restored order. A high League official who had stationed himself at Kotri headquarters of the League told the pressmen that 'because we are sure to win, we are not creating any trouble.'

One more thing which could be easily observed and for which strongest objections were taken was the stationing of only Muslims at all the polling stations as polling officers, with care to see that they were out and out supporters of the League. The same policy is being pursued at the counting of the votes which will begin to-morrow, and end on 16th, when full results of all the constituencies will be known.

NOMINAL CONTESTS

This is the true picture of the Muslim constituencies, and as for the non-Muslim seats, the contests were nominal, except in one constituency of Tharparker district where Swami Krishnanand, the Congress nominee, had to face good opposition. The nominal election in other seven constituencies was due to the local Leaguers supporting the opponents by all possible means besides giving monetary help. The extent of this can be judged from the fact that for one such candidate only Muslims were acting as his agents and workers. This was probably done to keep the Congressmen engaged in their own constituencies.

SIND ELECTIONS 'HUGE FARCE'

Muslim Jamait Chief Exposes League's "Corrupt Pratices"

KARACHI, Dec. 12.—Sheikh Abdul Majid, President of Sind Muslim Jamait, has issued the following statement: "The Assembly elections recently held in Sind have been just a huge farce. All imaginable corrupt practices were resorted to—undue influence and official terrorism were the common means adopted by the League to beat its opponents. False impersonations directly under the patronage of polling and presiding officers have taken place on a scale incomprehensible.

"In elections for the Land-holders Constituency, which came first, the Premier himself (League candidate) called voters through the Collectors and other officials and almost got them directed to vote for him. Several influential voters were promised office of J. P. and these promises were duly redeemed after the elections were over.

"What happened in a large majority of the General Muslim Constituencies fortnight later was but reflection of the above only practised on a much wider scale. In one of the Constituencies where the Premier's son was a candidate, such things were done as were unheard of in the annals of the Democratic elections. Mr. G. M. Syed was the special object of attention of that section of the League organisation which was set up and trained to fight the elections in this unholy manner, as of officials who deemed it part of their duty to see that the League wins the seats by any means—fair or foul. Pir Illahibux, one of the Ministers, illegally planted himself in one of polling stations of Mr. Syed and forcibly snatched away voting slips from the number of Mr. Syed's voters and put crosses with his own hands. Such illegalities were also committed by the polling and presiding officers themselves in several constituencies.

"I have mentioned but few instances of acts of goondaism and corrupt practices indulged in, which have reduced the elections to a mockery. I challenge the Government to appoint independent and impartial inquiry into all allegations relating to their own and their officers' misconduct.

CONGRESS SECURES 19 SEATS IN SIND

Most Of Opponents Lose Deposits

KARACHI, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): The Congress Party in the Sind Legislature has secured three more general constituency seats. Only one more result now remains to be known where a Congress candidate Swami Krishnanand is contesting.

The Congress now has 19 seats in the Assembly and has thus routed its opponents, most of whom have lost their deposits.

No Muslim candidate was set up by the Congress for the Assembly elections.

The three results which raised the total strength of the Congress party to 19 today are:

Tharparkar West general constituency: Seth Partaprai (Congress) secured 5,500 votes, defeating Ramji Kohi (Independent) who got 400 votes.

Nawabshah South general rural constituency: Sir Oomal Kirpaldas (Congress) polled 6,428 votes, defeating Sobhomal (Independent) who polled 91 votes.

And Hyderabad South general rural constituency: Tahilram Techand, (Congress) polled 4,310 votes, defeating Mr. Advani (Independent) 101 votes, Ramchand (Independent) 126 votes, and Bhooromal 19 votes.

SIND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY PARTY MEMBERS MEET ON DEC. 22

KARACHI, Dec. 14, (A.P.U.): Members of the Nehru League Assembly Party of the New Sind Assembly will not meet on Dec. 22, at the Sind Premier's residence, where the leader and the office-bearers of the party are likely to be elected.

LEAGUE MINISTRY TO BE FORMED IN JANUARY

KARACHI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Premier told the Associated Press of India that the new Muslim League Ministry would be formed in the first week of January as a result of the general elections which returned Muslim Leaguers commending absolute majority.

Referring to the success of the Muslim League Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah said that it was all the more resounding in view of the fact that the Congress financed non-Leaguers and tried to create a split among the Muslims.

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JINNAH TO CALL SEPARATE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY?

(Continued from Page 19)

India: Pakistan and Hindustan."

"We wish the Hindus godspeed. Go ahead and frame your constitution for Hindustan," he declared, adding: "Go ahead, and let us frame a constitution for Pakistan."

"We cannot participate in this Constitution Assembly until and unless the Congress is prepared to accept the long-term scheme," Mr. Jinnah said. "There is, on our side, a real desire that the whole question should be fully discussed, and that some solution should be found which would be acceptable to both parties," he added.

"292 V. 79 — A BRUTE MAJORITY"

"Majority Grinding Down Minority"

Reuter adds: One pressman put a dual question to Mr. Jinnah at the press conference if the Congress accepted the proposals laid down by the British Government, he asked would the Muslim League be willing to take part in the Constituent Assembly, and in that case would it be willing to agree with the Congress that the Assembly was a sovereign and autonomous body not subject to outside interference.

Mr. Jinnah answered the first part by saying that if the Congress unequivocally accepted His Majesty's Government interpretation of December 6, certainly he would have to call his Council He indicated that he could not anticipate a decision of the Muslim League Council.

Mr. Jinnah thanked the questioner for the second point. "It is all very well to talk in this loose way on the position of the Constituent Assembly," he said, going on to tell his audience that the Congress with 292 supporters — there might be a few less — in the Assembly, certainly had a "brute majority."

"NO SUCH THING AS DEMOCRACY"

"Whereas the muslim number is 79", Mr. Jinnah said adding "that is what people understand when they talk of democracy. As between the Hindus and the Muslims there is no such thing as democracy. It is a majority of one nation that can overrule the unanimous decision of any other nation because they are 79 and the Congress are 292. In the perilous position that the Muslims will be," observed Mr. Jinnah, "we don't want any outside interference in the sense that somebody should tinker with us, but there must be some provision within the scheme itself which will prevent a brute majority taking the bit in its mouth and running away. But to treat it as a sovereign constituent assembly taking decision after decision and then presenting the poor Muslim minority, the British Government and the world with a "fait accompli" there is the real danger.

"Does that mean that the Muslim minority wants to continue a veto on progress?" asked the questioner.

"That is often said, but it is absurd," answered Mr. Jinnah. "Unless the majority of one nation can take what decisions it likes the moment you do not agree you are exercising your veto and you are intransigent. In that case the majority is to grind down the minority completely and the minority has no remedy."

"LEAGUE LET DOWN TIME AND AGAIN"

Mr. Jinnah opened his press conference by a long statement which covered much of the ground contained in his speech at Kingsway Hall meeting last night, and observed that the Muslim League, time and again, had been let down in the course of negotiations with the Cabinet Mission and the British Government. Referring to the Congress and the Muslim League participation in the present provisional Government, he said that the Congress had made its intentions clear — that whatever the constitution they were going to act as a Cabinet with joint and collective responsibility and a responsibility only to the legislature where they have overwhelming majority and to no outside authority. "When we say we cannot allow that," declared Mr. Jinnah "we are criticised as the King's Party and agents of British imperialism".

MEETING OF SECTIONS

Mr. Jinnah added that while the question of the framing of the future Constitution was still unsettled, the Interim Government "would go ahead with measures which will torpedo completely our demand for Pakistan and separation." He made a point that the Government statement of December 6 suggested that if the Indian political parties intended to refer the chief points at issue to the Federal Court" it will then be reasonable that meetings of the sections of the Constituent Assembly should be postponed until decisions of the Federal Court was known.

Mr. Jinnah said that he did not know whether the Congress would consider it reasonable to postpone the meeting of sections of the Constituent Assembly until the decision of the Federal Court was known. "So we are now hung up", he observed.

Pandit Malaviya—Memories

(By L. G. KHARE)

It was Lokamanya Tilak who introduced me first to Pundit Malaviya in 1916. Tilak was known in our family as "Indeevara-dala-shyam", but that is a story I can relate on another occasion. The quotation forms the first quartet of a famous verse by Kalidasa. I greeted the learned politician-educationist from Allahabad with the fourth quartet of that verse "Vande-ham Yadu-Nandanam"—"I salute the son of Yadu." At once Malaviyaji engaged me in a discussion of the origin of the Yadu race and asked whether I was justified in saluting him, a Kanoj Brahmin, as a scion of the Yadus. Tilak had a hearty laugh. He was delighted with Malaviya's astonishing dexterity in switching off from high politice into an abstruse discussion of the various races that peopled North India during the days of the Pandavas.

Prophecy Comes True

Inevitably we used to talk about Jawahar whenever we met. He had a remarkable affection and regard for him. Once I deplored the fact that I could never interest Jawahar in a Sanskrit quotation. "He will learn", he replied, "he will rapidly learn to appreciate Hindu lore and culture." Readers of that remarkable book "Discovery of India" will agree with me that Pandit Malaviya's prophecy has proved true. Durng my visits to him when he happened to be in Bombay he never failed to impress upon me the ethical lessons one is bound to derive from a knowledge of Hindu tradition. In his case that knowledge could be said to be always on top. I have met few leaders of outstanding achievement who were so unassumingly willing to assist anybody anxious to delve into the rich heritage of our country.

Comforting Thought

I can never forget how he cheered me up at a critical moment which meant to me the parting of ways. At the end of 1920 some of us were encouraged to formulate the idea that Bombay should do something concrete in furthering the "National Education" item in Gandhiji's programme of national reconstruction. It was considered that the establishment of a Medical College which could teach the best in both the Western and Eastern systems of medicine would be a useful step to take in this direction. Dr. Sathaye and I sought Gandhiji's advice. He was, as usual, precise and forthright in his views. "We could not be", he said, "political agitators as well as educationists." In his view, if we were tied down to an educational instituton we would be in duty bound to serve its interests, almost to the exclusion of everything else. I came out from the room in a chastened mood and related to Mr. Andrews, who was busy writing in the verandah, a tale of woe, how if I were, with Dr. Sathaye, to devote myself to building up the college, there would be an end to my political journalism. Andrews agreed with Gandhiji. A few weeks later I met Pandit Malaviya and narrated to him what had happened at the interview. "Don't worry", he said, cheering me up, "am I not a politician and also an educationist? You can do a lot in every field, if you learn how to apportion your time." This was a great gift Pandit Malaviya had. With his amazing memory, his capacity for hard work and his ability to concentrate completely on the matter in hand, he could apportion his time so well that he shone in every activity he undertook.

At Benares

The month we spent in his company at Benares during a session of the National Educational Conference in 1921 will live in my memory as one of the happiest and most instructive opportunities I had of appreciating his greatness, his kindliness and his courtliness of manner. His silver-tongued oratory was in the Gladstonian tradition, but he often knew how to clinch an argument by an apt retort. His educational aims and ideals were massively conceived. He told me once that the institutions he started should always remain beggars. They should spend more to expand more and come round again with the beggar's bowl to expand still more. Otherwise, there was the danger for them to rest upon their laurels. He was one of the most Nationalist of Liberals I have met. His enthusiasm for the cause of Swadeshi continued unabated. The word "boycott" and the attitude of mind which leads to it, he never liked. His methods of fighting for freedom were constructive and positive, not negative. I realised this when I came into closer contact with him while doing a little work for the All-India Swadeshi League. He appreciated and extolled the ethics of non-violence, but could not feel equal to reconciling himself with the policy of non-co-operation.

His methods are almost obsolete now, but the part he played in developing our political acumen will not be easily forgotten.

RED TROOPS WITHDRAWING FROM PORT ARTHUR?

NANKING, Dec. 14 (Reuter): Unconfirmed press dispatches here today said that Soviet troops were withdrawing from Port Arthur, Manchuria, towards North Korea.

These reports added that Russian troops had not completely evacuated the industrial area of Shahokow, five miles north-west of Dairen, which is near Port Arthur.

Under the Chinese-Soviet treaty of Alliance, signed in August 1945, it was agreed that Port Arthur should be used jointly by China and the Soviet Union as a naval base for 30 years, the Soviet Union being responsible for its defence and China for its civil administration."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Previous Closing	31.82
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Difference	+63

STOP PRESS

DANISH-U. S. INDIAN RESOLUTION

FLUSHING MEADOWS, (New York), Dec. 14, (Reuter): The General Assembly adopted the Joint Danish-United States Indian Resolution on South-West Africa by 36 votes to nil. There were nine abstentions. They were Australia, Belgium Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, Britain, France, Greece and South Africa.

TRIBAL MISSION'S PROGRESS

PESHAWAR, Dec. 14, (A.P.I.): The Red Shirts Tribal Mission which went to Kurrum area on Kohat border is proceeding further according to programme without any obstruction, it is learnt here today.

NO ENGLISH IN FIRST THREE CLASSES

Bill To Be Sponsored In Bombay Assembly?

BOMBAY, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): It is understood the Government of Bombay are considering abolition of teaching of English in the first three years of Secondary Schools in the Province of Bombay. All subjects will be taught in the regional languages, and English will be taught only as a second language in the remaining four years.

A Bill to reform secondary education in the province is likely to be introduced in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, which meets in Bombay in January.

The Congress Ministries in Madras the Central Provinces and the United Provinces have already abolished compulsory teaching of English in secondary schools in their provinces.

ASAF ALI FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14, (API): Mr. Asaf Ali Transport Member of the Interim Government and India's Ambassador-Designate in Washington, is expected to arrive in Calcutta tomorrow by air from Delhi.

THE PROGRESSIVE GROUP CHARITY SOCIAL

The Progressive Group Charity Social which had to be postponed sometime ago due to the disturbances will be held at Taj Mahal Hotel (Breakfast Room) on Monday, 16th December 1946 from 6 to 9 p.m.

The function will be in aid of three deserving causes, viz., the Dr. Fali Moos Memorial Fund (to raise a T.B. Block in the G. T Hospital) Harijans (to help Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's Committee to bring literacy and better amenities to these unfortunates) and the Bacha Memorial Fund (to raise a suitable memorial to the great surgeon and to start medical scholarships in his name.) The programme will include, besides ball-room dancing several attractive items of Indian and Western art, also competitions, etc. Tickets will be sold at the Office of The Taj and also by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi (42317). Miss Silla Spenser (44864), Mrs. H. J. H. Taleyarkhan (44397) and Mrs. S. K. Karanjia (28922).

JINNAH WILL NOT BUDGE

(Continued from Page 7)

moned to form this Interim Government.

It was given out in big headlines all over India—and I may tell you that nine-tenths of the press is Hindu Congress—in a manner which was bound to excite anyone.

But on July 27 we had decided to change our policy and to resort to direct action—a big change of policy and we decided to tell our people of this on August 16.

CALCUTTA.

"At the moment this was announced there was a meeting at the Viceroy's Lodge. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was summoned and it was astonishing that nothing happened anywhere but in Calcutta.

"In the Press and broadcast were statements explaining that the only purpose of the Muslim League was a change of policy but there was bloodshed at Calcutta and in another part of India before August 16.

"The Muslim League has only 26 per cent of the population in Calcutta. That would not have been the ideal place to select if we wanted to cause bloodshed. Why did it happen? The Committee will give their verdict but I must tell you this much. Few days after August 16 many meetings were held by the Muslim League in Calcutta and Bengal leaders nipped this thing in the bud.

"We came here to discuss the situation. When Pandit Nehru came here, the Congress future in India was already decided and he came only because he had been asked by the Viceroy. While this is a case the British can say and do say that there can be no room for discussion or negotiation while one part has already decided on its course for the future, what is the position about the British statement? The Cabinet Mission were authors of the proposals and should keep to their words.

"Here they say that the Congress may refer the whole matter to the Federal Court as early as possible. As I see it the coming of Pandit Nehru and the Muslim League from India has meant nothing. The Congress are going on as if nothing has happened. Once again the people are being confused. If it being said that no action should be taken as we are still at the stage of negotiation and that anything we say will spoil a compromise.

"The Congress is going ahead and treating the Constituent Assembly as a sovereign body. What do the British now want the League to do? What can we possibly do? Do not be misled. It is only when this is decided that anything can be done—it is also clear that we are in a position where there is nothing we can do."

After Mr. Jinnah had been speaking for about 40 minutes there was an interruption. He had just finished reviewing the disturbances in India and was asking, "Who is responsible" when a man in the centre of the hall jumped up and said, "What I want to know is "but could get no further as the crowd shouted angrily at him and he was forcibly ejected by ushers.

LONE LITTLE MAN ANSWERS JINNAH BACK

LONDON, Dec. 14 (A.P.A.): A lone heckler, in a hall full of cheering, applauding Englishmen and Indians, provided a moment of hysterical disorder last night when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, called on the British public "to face the issue which your honour demands," and support the League demand for Pakistan.

The meeting, at which Mr. Jinnah castigated current developments toward a solution of the Indian problem, was sponsored by the Great Britain branch of the Muslim League and admission was by invitation only. But somehow, a little man with contrary convictions got in.

As Jinnah was reviewing the cause of the disorders in India last August, in which several hundred people were killed he asked rhetorically: "Who was responsible?" A voice from the hall shouted: "You were."

Immediately several League officials rushed from the platform and the heckler became the centre of threatening shouts of "Shut up" and "Throw him out." The heckler was then pushed out of the hall.

MONKEYS CAUSE TWO DEATHS

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 13.

Monkeys were responsible for the death of two citizens here. It seems that they were trying to chase away the monkeys from roof tops when they slipped, fell down and sustained fatal injuries.

Azerbaijan Sympathizers Riot In Teheran

TEHERAN, Dec. 13 (U. P. A.): A mob estimated at 3,000 and identified as Azerbaijan sympathizers stormed the Left-Wing Tudeh Club to-day and injured at least 20 party members, besides smashing furniture and windows.

Rioting coincided with the announcement that Government troops had reached Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, and the report that Mir Jaffar Pishevari, Premier of the province, had fled to Russia.

RUSSIANS MAY PROTEST IRANIAN ACTION

TEHERAN, Dec. 13 (U.P.A.): As Iranian troops marched into Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, Russia reportedly prepared to protest against the Central Government's action, well informed sources said to-day.

The sources said Iranian Ambassador to Moscow, Prince Muzaffer Firouz sent a message to Premier Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, deploring the action against Azerbaijan, which, he claimed, worsened relations with the Soviets.

40 JEWS INJURED IN CLASH

JERUSALEM, Dec. 14 (Reuter): Forty Jews were injured, some of them seriously, in a clash at Petah Tiqvah 10 miles west of Tel Aviv between members of the Jewish Revisionist Party and Hixtadrout, (the Jewish General Federation of Labour).

Five hundred were reported to have been involved in the fighting.

"Scare" bombs were thrown in Petah Tiqvah when the two rival Jewish Trade Union groups clashed following disagreement on conditions obtaining in a local factory. The four hours' "battle" ended only after the District Commissioner threatened to call in British troops, to restore order.

"WRECKED CONDITION OF MANCHURIAN INDUSTRY"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (A.P.A.): Mr. Edwin Pauley, President Truman's reparations representative, holds Russia chiefly responsible for the "wrecked condition" of Manchurian industry.

The destruction that accompanied Soviet confiscation of foodstuffs and machinery indicated "long range strategic reasons" behind the Russian action, Mr. Pauley declared yesterday in a report distributed to some members of Congress.

"The chaos caused by the Soviets produced a condition of instability, both politically and economically, which will take a long time to correct", the report said.

RESERVE OFFICERS CALLED UP IN GREECE

ATHENS, Dec. 14 (A.P.A.): Under a War Ministry order yesterday all Reserve officers and men, in the 1937 class in seven provinces of North Greece and in the 1936 class in five provinces of Central Greece and the Ionian Islands, are called up for service. The men are to report between December 17 and 20.

WINDSOR IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (A.P.A.): After calling at the White House, the Duke of Windsor said yesterday that he and the Duchess were undecided where to establish a home but stated in reply to a question that he did not intend to purchase an American farm.

The Duke declined to say what he and President Truman discussed during their 30-minute talk.

SPANISH DERAILING ATTEMPTS FAIL

VALENCIA, Dec. 13 (UPA): Two attempts to derail trains with bomb explosions failed last night because of mis-timing. Railroad headquarters here reported today.

AUTO-WORKERS TO DEMAND INCREASE OF WAGES

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (A.P.A.): The President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Auto-Workers' Union, Walter Reuther, said last night that the Union would ask for a 23,5 cents hourly general wage increase for its 900,000 members.

Reuther said the demands, which many believed would open the second round of America's crippling labour disputes, would include a proposal for an equalisation fund, social security programme, and a retirement plan for workers.

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

The cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 472/8 for January delivery and declined at Rs. 470/4 on some long liquidation. The market is anxiously awaiting Government announcement and extensive business in "call" options is done. The market seems to be overought and needs great caution.

The marke closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	470	8	0
I.C.C. March	481	4	0
I.C.C. May	490	4	0
I.C.C. July	500	4	0
I.C.C. Sept.	507	8	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY Dec 13

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	468-7/8	466-1/2	468-7/8
March	4977-3/4	477-1/2	479-3/4
May	488-3/4	486-1/2	488-3/4
July	498-3/4	496-1/2	498-3/4
Sept.	506-1/4	503-1/2	506-1/4

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec 13.

January	32.03+09
March	31.82-21
March Highest	31.85+24
March Lowest	31.56—05
May	31.32+20
July	30.31+19
October	27.00+10
December	26.65+29
Middling Spot	32.94+23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec 13.

March	31.80+20
May	31.24+17
July	30.02+17
October	26.84—01
Middling Spot	32.05+20

FIRM DEMAND FOR SILVER IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 13. (UPA).

Bullion brokers today reported firm demands for silver and said that some transactions took place at 56 pence per fine ounce

NEW YORK SEED QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (UPA). The following were closing prices of seeds in the New York Market today:

White pepper: 50 to 61 cents per pound.

Black pepper: 50 to 65 cents per pound.

Linseed oil: 34.8 to 35 cents per pound.

Castorseed: 250 to 285 dollars per long ton.

Flaxseed: dol. 7.50 per bushel.

Peanuts: 18-1/2 cents to 19 cents per pound.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 13, (Reuter): Stock-Exchange: A real London peasoup for which prevailed when markets opened left its mark throughout the day and the turnover was the smallest of the week in most sections. With less demand in evidence for recent active issues even these had to yield ground in the face of little profittaking. Action of the stock-exchange council in making representations to Government regarding compensation terms proposed under the nationalisation scheme to holders of home rails received favourable comment but had no effect on the prices. Inactivity was responsible for small declines in giltedged and profittaking caused dullness among shipping issues. Oils were firm apart from Anglo-Iranian which declined on reports of martial law in Tabriz. South African gold mines opened quite strongly, later reacted, but closed buoyant again on latest reports. Tea shares were harder but rubber and jute issues were idle.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

The market opened very steady but declined on general long liquidation. After the recent rapid rise and heavy short covering the technical position of the market was weakened and naturally there was more disposition to secure profits in Silver while Gold fluctuated within a narrow range.

Posh delivery silver opened this morning at Rs. 139/4 and declined at Rs. 137/10. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 142/-. Posh Gold opened at Rs. 96/12 and declined at Rs. 96/2 but rallied at Rs. 96/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 101/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 66/4.

Later on there was renewed buying which improved forward silver at Rs. 138/4 and forward gold was quoted at Rs 96/12

Towards the close there was renewed selling and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	141	0	0
Posh Delivery	137	8	0
Ready Gold	100	8	0
Posh Delivery	96	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

The market was quietly steady with very little business in groundnuts and linseed and quotations were mostly unchanged, castorseeds May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 113 and declined at Rs. 112/8, but firmed up at Rs. 113/8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—				
December/January	.. Rs.	20	11	0
January/March	.....	20	5	0
Khandesh Ready	.....	21	12	0
LINSEED:—				
Ready	.....	25	10	0
February/March	....	23	4	0
TILSEEDS:—				
December/January	....	35	0	0
Ready	.....	38	10	0
CASTORSEEDS:—				
December/February Navlakhi		24	4	0
Goa Delivery	.....	25	10	0
Bombay Delivery	.....	25	0	0
May Delivery	.....	113	8	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—				
Bombay Mills	.....	16	4	0
Up-country Mills	.....	16	0	0
January Delivery	....	13	12	0
Linseed Oil	.....	18	0	0
Castorseed Oil	.....	15	12	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 6th December.

Demand Liabilities in India	738,08,01,000
Time Liabilities in India	330,91,06,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	38,74,19,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,84 88,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	74,32,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	81,29,44 000
Advances in India	423,86,34,000
Bills discounted in India	22,79,37,000

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS AT 2 P. M.

Tata Ordinary 500: Tata Deferred 2,760: Indian Iron 46-14: Steel Corpn. of Bengal 38-14, Bombay Dveing 2,642-8: Central India 408-12: Century 1,105: Gokak 362-8: Kohinoor 875: Simplex 417/8: Andhra Valley 1,850: Tata Hydro 207-8: Tata Power 1,945: Associated Cement 230: Belapur 348-12: Bombay Burma (Old) 677-8.

'BLACK CHRISTMAS' FOR SYDNEY?

SYDNEY, Dec. 12 (Reuter): All Sydney's gas employees are on strike, giving an impetus to threatened repetition of last year's "black Christmas" because of industrial strikes, unless the present unsatisfactory labour position here was cleared up soon.

Gas rationing is expected to be enforced at any moment.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRASS COPPER MILL

NEW YORK Dec. 12, (U. P. A.): Messrs. Erwin Loewy, President of Hydropress Company, which is a branch of the Loewy Construction Company, today announced that the Company has been awarded a contract for the construction of a complete brass, copper and sheet-metal rolling mill in Bombay.

Mr. Loewy said that the company will start shipping one million dollars worth of equipment in February and that the plant will be operating in June.

It will cover 60,000 to 80,000 square feet and will employ 400 persons, he said.

He also said that the company's plans call for further expansion to supply India's needs.

MILAN, Dec. 12, (Reuter): Reports reached Milan today that besides declaring the Italian riot city of Padua out of bounds to British troops the military authorities have imposed curfew.

Rs. 6,000 Security Demanded From Poona Marathi Daily

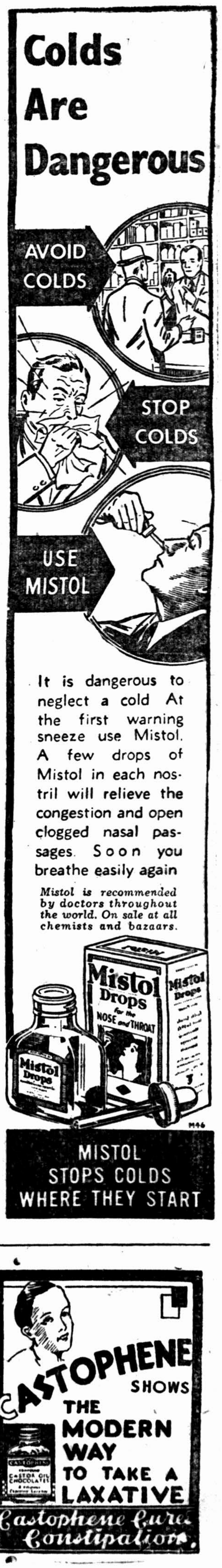
POONA, Dec. 14 (A.P.I.): The Poona Journalists' Association at its meeting today expressed through a resolution its "strong dissatisfaction" at the action of the Bombay Government in demanding a security of Rs. 6,000 from a local Marathi daily "Kal" and appealed to the Government to return the security to the paper. Mr. T. R. Deogirikar presided.

SECURITY DEMANDS ON SIND PAPERS SET ASIDE

KARACHI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): The Chief Court of Sind, today set aside two Government orders issued in 1944 under Press Emergency Powers Act, 1931, one demanding security of Rs. 2,000 from the "Sind Observer" and the other forfeiting the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by "Sansar Samachar" in 1942.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Reuter): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, told the Overseas Empire Correspondents' Association today that the press could do much "to help in securing a close understanding between the peoples of the Commonwealth countries of each others problems".

The commitments of the Commonwealth, he said, "are vital to world security and the future of the United Nations".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MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Pataudi Stands Down Altogether. Cricket Fans Disappointed. True Sportsmanship. Causes Of Delhi Debacle. Hockey Rulers' Enterprize. Merchants' Captaincy. Janki Das As Dictator. Sondhi's New Honour. In For Expulsion!

Surprising as it may seem, the Indian Cricketers who visited England recently and left an excellent impression there, suffered a six wickets defeat at the hands of the Rest of India at Delhi. The Nawab of Pataudi having declined to lead his erstwhile colleagues "for reasons of state", Vijay Merchant, the Vice-Captain, skippered the side. It is whispered that if 'Pat' was assured of his Captaincy for the Australian tour, he would have found time to play in all the matches arranged by the Board of Control! As he came to know that most of the members were in favour of the selection of Vijay, in preference to himself, he stood down not only from the contest but from further play as well.

CRICKET FANS DISAPPOINTED

Cricket fans in India are rather disappointed that they would not be able to see Pataudi's batting. Nobody questions his ability as a batsman, though he did remarkably little for India in the Test matches against England. His appearance would certainly have helped the gates everywhere.

It would really have been the height of sportsmanship if Pat had offered to accompany the Indian team to Australia as a player, even if he were not selected its Captain.

TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP

The only exception was Duleep. Years ago when he was offered the captaincy of the Hindu team for the Quadrangular, he declined the honour saying. "Vithal is better qualified to lead the side than a stranger like myself". Then the Prince actually played under the leadership of a commoner and a Chambhar at that! I wish there were more Duleep's in our country to teach our people something about true sportsmanship.

CAUSES OF DELHI DEBACLE

We do not know why the stalwarts failed against their inferiors. Was it due to the clever captaincy of the Veteran C. K. Nayudu? There must have been other causes which contributed to the humiliation of the Test stars. Any way it gave the selectors an opportunity to judge the merits of the juniors. Some of them are on view again at the Brabourne Stadium just now.

The urgent need of the present moment is some fast bowlers who may be useful during the Australian tour next year. The talents are there if only the selectors would keep aside their personal prejudices and look at them impartially. If on the other hand, favouritism plays the major part, the Australian tour would end disastrously.

HOCKEY RULER'S ENTERPRIZE

The hockey rules of Bombay deserve to be congratulated in placing before the public a novel competition in the shape of a Pentangular which has nothing to do with communalism. The five teams are:—A Combined Railway side, a Combined Maharashtra XI, a combined Goan XI a combined Services XI and the Rest. The players will be selected from all parts of the country to make the teams as representative as possible. The selectors are already busy picking out the best men for their respective sides. So we may see some first class hockey when the Festival is held at the end of this month.

MERCHANT'S CAPTAINCY

I am sure cricket players and fans alike are delighted to hear that Vijay Merchant has been unanimously elected Captain of the Indian team which will tour Australia next year. It may be that Pataudi is more social and pleasant in his ways than Vijay, I have no doubt Merchant has now learnt his lessons from past experiences—that he must subordinate his personal prejudices in the selection of his men and place the interest of his side—and the country—above self. He must also show more 'guts'—grit and courage—when faced with difficult situations. Then the success of the Indian team will be assured.

JANKI DASS AS DICTATOR

I am rather amused to hear that Janki Dass has been appointed Dictator of Cycling in India by the Union Cycliste Internationale at its last meeting at Zurich. I do not know how an international body can impose anybody like that on the cycling world of India—or any other country for the matter of that. It is the right of every country to choose its own rulers or administrators. Nobody can encroach on that right. Evidently the international body was told that cycling has no controlling body in India. I wonder what the Indian Cycling Federation is going to do about it.

SONDHI'S NEW HONOUR

News also has it that Prof. G. D. Sondhi has been elected a Vice-President of the International Hockey Federation. I do not wish to say anything against him personally. But how he came to be elected to that position is a mystery. As far as I know he is not even a member of the Council of the Indian Hockey Federation. Then to elect him to the above position is hardly fair to the IHF or its office-bearers. Perhaps the International body was kept in the dark about this. I hope the IHF will take this matter up at its next meeting.

Then what about the world competition in 1948? It seems that the requisite number of nations has not yet applied for its inclusion in the programme of the World Olympic Games which will be held in England in that year. The IHF Secretary must be trying to persuade others to join the lists. I hope an announcement will be made soon.

I'M FOR EXPULSION!

I am in again for an expulsion. This time the BPOA is going to take the action. I have been guilty of the grievous wrong in helping the formation of a separate controlling body for athletics—to wit, the Bombay Provincial Amateur Athletic Association—in our city. Of course, I did this in persuant to the devolution policy of the IOA, which helped to establish a national body for athletics in India at its Bangalore meeting. in February last. But the present rulers of the BPOA are reluctant to part with their powers. They want to concentrate everything in their own hands.

F.P.J. thinks concentration of power in one hand is the best policy in India today. So it is strongly advocating the abolition of separate bodies for all the games which come under olympics. I am expecting Bhoot and Co. taking over the BPHA next with the help of the FPJ!

IS IT TRUE?

That England has lodged a strong protest against Lindsey Hassett's dogged century which took him six and a half hours to complete, as he impinged on their monopoly for slow scoring?

That they may resort to a sit-down strike if any of the Australians try to repeat the performance in the remaining Tests?

That they have condemned the partial attitude of the clerk of the weather in unequivocal terms with the hope that he may hold the balance in their favour next time?

That Tony de Mello and Co. have at last realised that Vijay Merchant with all his short comings is after all the best man for the Australian Captaincy?

That Janki Dass has managed to sabotage the Indian Cycling Federation by getting himself appointed the sole Dictator of cycling in India by the Union Cycliste Internationale?

That Sorab Bhoot, not to be outdone by his stable mate, would abolish the BPOA and appoint himself the undertaker of the Olympic Games in Bombay?

That as a first step he has promulgated an ordinance that all his opponents should observe silence or risk expulsion from his domain?

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Prospects Of Sugar

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY (1945-46 ANNUAL). Edited by Mr. M. P. Gandhi.

We have received a copy of the 1945 annual of the Indian Sugar Industry edited by Mr. M. P. Gandhi. Published at a time when the industry is about to stabilise, after a long period of suffering due to competition from foreign markets and apathy from Government, the annual seeks to enlighten the reader on the manifold problems facing Indian sugar producers. While the world output of sugar has dropped from 26,685,000 tons in 1938-39 to 17,667,000 tons in 1945-46 the Indian production has shot up from 765,000 tons to 1,016,000 tons during the same period. The area under cane cultivation in India has increased considerably during the last 15 years. But still there are many handicaps under which the Indian sugar producer is labouring. The yield of cane in India per acre is only about 15 tons while the average yield in other countries is far higher.

The future of the industry depends on the success it attains by the undertaking of long-term and short-term plans of research which will bring about a reduction in the cost of cultivation. There is a great future for the industry since some of the foreign markets are likely to take long before they get into the pre-war stride. The Indian Sugar Industry annual publishes useful statistical and other material which will help the industrialist.

POSTWAR ECONOMICS

"Economics of Post-War India", By S. K. Muranjan "Price Control in India", By J. J. Anjaria, D. T. Lakadwala and D. R. Samant.

Both these publications deal with important economic problems of the day and they are written by well-known professors of economics. They are assured of a careful and detailed study at the hands of the growing numbers of readers who take an intelligent interest in these subjects. Prof. Anjaria and his colleagues, who had organised a detailed survey of the actual working of a number of control measures regarding prices and connected phenomena, have some important conclusions to offer. As good economists they do not object to controls as such. In fact in the context of war-time shortages they consider these to be essential.

They, however, feel that controls in India were haphazard and piecemeal, unlike British and American controls which fitted into an over-all scheme of regulation. Secondly Government in India was tardy in realising the need of regulation and when they actually started on their new policy they did so with a weakness and inefficiency which are almost unique. Their treatment of the recalcitrant administrations and interests was too compromising. If we have now to reorient the policy of controls in the period of transition, all these defects must be scrupulously removed. This is a conclusion with which all those who have the best interests of the country at heart will readily agree.

STERLING BALANCES

Dr. Muranjan's book is the second edition of a publication which had already attracted considerable attention. The author has utilised the opportunity to revise and to expand his presentation of expert views on the problems of transition, the Anglo-American Agreement, the food problems and the future of controls. Unlike many other authors Dr. Muranjan has always a fresh angle and a scientific integrety in all that he has to say. Thus he is obviously cautious, not to say critical, of the cheap money policy being followed in India without due regard for the special features of our economic situation and recent economic policies followed by our government.

While considering the future of Indian currency and exchange, especially in the context of the Bretton Woods scheme, he has ably shown how the policies of the key countries, of U.S.A. in particular, will really determine whether we can assume as permanently serviceable the new alternative to independently administered gold reserves. Dr. Muranjan is not so diffident about American readiness and capacity to play the new rcle of international leader as a few other writers are, and he feels that in the last resort our capacity directly to regulate prices, trade and employment ought to see us through any difficulties that may crop up.

It is very encouraging to find that Dr. Muranjan while leaving the implications of the exchange rate to be so countered by direct action in relation to our economy, is as insistent as anybody else on a speedy and just settlement of our sterling balances. As the result of a competent survey of the foreign balances position of U.K. he has no difficulty in showing that a reasonable settlement of its sterling debt is well within the capacity of that nation to achieve. If we were now to slip into deflation as unresistingly as we were landed into inflation during war, instead of righting a wrong we should be only doubling it We heartily recommend this instructive and thought-provoking volume to our economists, administrators and policy-makers.

D. G. KARVE.

'The Mind Of Mahatma Gandhi'

After the first edition of "THE MIND OF MAHATMA GANDHI", (Rs. 4) compiled by R. K. Prabhu and U. R. Rao, with a foreword by Sir Sarvappali Radhakrishnan, had been published in April. 1946, and sold out in no time, the Oxford University Press have now brought out the Second Edition. Our readers will remember the review of this revealing book in our paper.

Location Of Industries

Hind Kitabs Limited, Bombay announce the publication of LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA by Dr. T. R. Sharma of Agra University, with a Foreword by Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee. In this book the author examines the locational trends and the regional distribution of Industries taking into consideration the natural resources, transport, social environment, etc. For the benefit of those who are planning for the future, Dr. Sharma here provides a most painstaking and exhaustive survey of our major industries how they should be regionalized and redistributed and how new undertakings should be orientated for the promotion of national efficiency.

CONGRESS HAND-BOOK

CONGRESS HAND BOOK, 1946. Published by B. V. Keskar, All-India Congress Committee, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad. Price Rs. 2/8.

This is a useful compendium of information regarding the Indian National Congress. It contains lists of delegates, members of the A.I.C.C. office-bearers and members of the Provincial Congress Committee and, in certain cases, of District Congress Committees also. There are also list of central and provincial ministers and of organisations, allied to the Congress like the All-India Spinners' Association.

The Congress Constitution, important resolutions passed by the Congress since its inception, important circulars issued by the A.I.C.C. office, the Congress Election manifesto and other useful documents are also included.

The volume aims at being a handy book of reference, but strangely it lacks a contents list. But as it is intended to be an annual publication it may be expected that this as well as other defects will be remedied.

"Jone's latest book has a good notice. What kind of a writer is he?"

"I should describe him as being very profligate with his pen."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, will inaugurate and Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, an eminent leader of Sind, will preside over the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp and Conference at Borivli, a suburb of Bombay, on December 27. Suitable lodging and boarding arrangements have been made for the campers, and besides the conference, a programme of Camp-Fires, Entertainments, Sight-seeing, Children's Rally and Children's Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition has been arranged.

A general child welfare conference also will be held at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay, under the presidentship of Miss Sulabha Panandikar, a great educationist, on December 30. In this conference, all persons taking interest in children's education and entertainment activities, are invited to participate. Detailed particulars may be obtained from its Secretary, Mrs. Indira Renu, B.P. Balkan-ji-Bari, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

* * *

The following programme of the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference has been finally fixed:—

(1) Bari Workers' Camp and Conference at Borivli (Shri Ratilal Nanavati's "Suresh Kutir", Mandapeshwar Road), 27th and 28th December.

(2) Children's Variety Concert at the Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, Bombay, 29th December, Morning.

(3) Workers' Outing, 29th December, Afternoon.

(4) Children's Rally and Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition, at Borivli, 30th December, Morning.

(5) Child Welfare Conference at the Convocation Hall, Bombay, 30th December, Afternoon.

(6) Dispersal, 31st December.

* * *

The General Secrretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, has issued an appeal to the citizens of Greater Bombay, to help in the expenses of the Camp and the Conference. About 200 children's workers are expected to come to Bombay from all parts of India, and they will stay here for about a week.

Further, he has requested the Delegates to send their names and fees latest by 20th December, 1946, as well as information about the train of their arrival in Bombay. The Local Branches have been requested to send articles meant for the Exhibition also by that date positively.

* * *

On the occasion of the conference, a booklet containing a short history of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, its future schemes, a charter of the Indian Children's Rights, and a list of Books suggested for the Children's Welfare Workers' studying, is proposed to be brought out. Those desiring to have its copies may send six annas stamps for it to the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

As regards "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," it is regretted that its issues have been delayed owing to unforeseen circumstances. Arrangements are being made to expedite their publication. In the meanwhile, the readers are requested to send contributions for its Twelfth Special New Year Number, which is expected to be ready in January, 1947. These contributions may kindly be forwarded to the Editor, PUSHPA, "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

* * *

Balkan-ji-Bari activities are now speedily advancing in Cutch and Kathiawar. Shri Harbhai Trivedi of Bhavnagar is exerting himself to spread the Balkan-ji-Bari message in Kathiawar. And Shri Maganlal Soni of Bhuj (Cutch) informs us that a meeting was called of the children's workers to consider how the Balkan-ji-Bari may be extended to the whole of Cutch. Children are joining the Association in large numbers.

In Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, boys and girls from any part of the country can join as Members or Companions. Elders also wishing to be useful to the Association can become its Associates or Patrons. Please send for its full particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

* * *

Dada will always be glad to hear from his sisters and brothers. You may write to him whatever you like, and he will be pleased to reply to your letters.

If there is any little service that he can do to you, please do give him a chance. In that case do not delay to drop him a line. He will try his best to prove useful.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Children's Group B of the Pushpa Bh avan, Balkan-ji-Bari's Nursery School at Karachi.

Children's Group A of the Pushpa Bh awan, Balkan-ji-Bari's Nursery School at Karachi.

Let us talk it over —

It is curious how even a small sentence can sum up peoples' ideas about this vast city of Bombay, with its many beautiful landmarks and hundred other alluring features! That short sentence in Marathi has well-nigh become a household phrase: — "To make Bombay of one's life."

Good God! What an ambition,—'to make Bombay of one's life!' It certainly throws light upon the person's nature but what is more striking is the place of honour which Bombay occupies in people's estimation. However, more important than all is the fact that this ambition to 'make Bombay of one's life' is well within the common man's reach. While the rich have their special pleasure haunts at the wealthy clubs and posh restaurants, the unsophisticated, with limited means can equally afford to have a fling at it. For "eating" fresh air, he can walk up to the Hanging Gardens or if his fancy chooses, he can wind his way to the sands of Chaupatti to have a fresh coconut drink and feast on Bhel-puri. If he is a person with a family in the countryside and wants to take home a souvenir, there are any number of obliging hawkers. Or better still, there's a veritable 'open sesame' in the Chor Bazar for his indulging fancy.

★ ★ ★

But that's about all so far as the roaming visitor is concerned. The permanent resident, on the other hand, is himself invested with a certain charm and importance especially, if he is in the marriage market. The Bombay girl is admired for her smartness but she is also feared by the in-laws-to-be. However, a prospective son-in-law with a job in Bombay becomes all the more covetable. Somehow the parents of the girl believe that being in this rich city his fortune also would increase. And as for the young maiden, it appears like a dream coming true. She to be the mistress in the home and that too in a wonderful place like Bombay. What with its clean water supply, sanitation, blazing lights the telephone and the gas for cooking What could she not do in such a

WOMEN'S PAGE

home? Her's would surely be an open table to friends and relations (Poor hubby!) For wouldn't she produce a grand feast even at a short notice, with the Irani and Hotelwalla round the corner?

Ah! but that was only a day dream, with no hopes of it ever coming true!! The war is over and it's more than a year now. There is even a popular Government in the province. And yet there are no more buildings to set up a home in, much less any chance of getting the telephone or gas connection! There is not enough water though the monsoon was more than good nor the day near when the reduced rations would be restored. What's the good of the people's Government or the Interim Government when even the humble match box is disappearing from the market of this metropolis?

★ ★ ★

Perhaps for the first time in such a glaring manner has the Indian film industry come under the stern gaze of justice. Did you read the story of the "extra girl" who was refused to be taken as an "extra" by the film director and was molested by a ruffian connected with the same cine company because she resented his overtures? I know, there are some who would say "she had asked for it. Why did she step into the stellar world where the whole atmosphere is rotten"? That is a typical attitude of the typical man but he cannot get away with it so easily. The "extra girl" needs must be congratulated for having hauled the culprit in the court of law and giving him his deserts. If our women want to be enterprising, they should also abandon the false ideas of modesty and not rest until all such goondas are brought to book.

—*Leela.*

Walk Well For Health And Beauty

By Prunella Stack

I talked the other day to a friend about the value of regular exercise in building up and maintaining a healthy physique.

"Exercise," she replied, "But I never have 'time'."

Many busy women must feel the same way, for the household duties or the daily jobs demand unremitting attention and by the time they are discharged very little leisure is left. Yet, if we but realised it, every day of our lives we are going through a series of movements which, done in the right way, provide the finest exercise obtainable. I refer to walking.

The Ideal Walk

What is the ideal walk? One which gives a sensation of exhilaration, freedom and effortless ease. These qualities are all too seldom achieved under civilised conditions. One must look to native communities to see them carried out 'par excellence.' There the mobility of the feet is unimpaired by stiff shoes; the head, often carrying a basket of fruit, is automatically well-poised; and the free swing of the legs and arms is unimpeded by heavy clothes.

The result is a walk which combines freedom of movement with natural grace. Most of us, however, cannot walk under such natural conditions, but must take our exercise in the city streets. In these circumstances we must do the best we can and, keeping the ideal walk in mind, adapt it to suit our ways of life. There are three important points to remember.

1. Use a "heel-and-toe leverage for length of stride.

Mobility of the foot is of the utmost importance for a good walk. The best way to cultivate this is to concentrate on the final push-off from the ball of the back foot to the tip of the toe. Feel with each stride as though you were pushing the earth away from you at the back. This gives your walk spring and elasticity. You can practice the movement indoors, walking round a room or down a corridor, and then put it into practice when you walk outside.

Having mastered the push-off with the back foot, next think of lengthening your forward stride. Place your heel down first and then transfer your weight smoothly right through your foot from heel to toe with each step. Another important point to remember is to place the feet straight. Children should be trained to do this from an early age. Straight placing of the feet gives greater length to the step and prevents a "waddle" of the hips.

2. Poise the head.

The easiest way to achieve the "feel" of a well-poised head is first to relax your head forward on to your chest. Then gradually unroll your spine as though pressing it out against an imaginary wall. Think specially about pressing out the base of the neck. Lift your head slowly up into its natural position and then feel as though your neck had grown inches at the back. Imagine that there is a cord attached from the crown of your head to a star and that your head is being pulled up towards it. Elevate your thoughts as well and you will begin to feel the exhilaration which good posture brings. The sensation should be that your spine is stretched like elastic and that your head is lightly poised on top of it.

3. Swing from the hips.

The natural walk entails a free swing of the leg from the hip. Sometimes this is curtailed by too tight skirts, too high heels or too heavy shopping baskets! Do away with these disadvantages and practise swinging the legs forward and backwards 'from the hips' with straight knees. Hold on to the back of a chair to steady you if necessary. Try this in the seclusion of your bedroom and then put it into practice when walking outside. A free hip-swing depends on flexibility of the hips and also on the upward buoyant poise of the body which can be achieved by conscious lifting of the ribs above the waist line.

The breathing exercises given in a previous article will help here: The arms should swing freely from the shoulders, not the elbows, in opposition to the legs.

These three rules constitute the basis of a good walk. At first they must be remembered consciously each day. Say to yourself as you walk down the street: "Heel-and-toe leverage, head poise, free swing." After a while you Will form the habit of good walking. When the daily shopping excursion becomes exhilarating exercise instead of a tiring trudge you will be justly pleased.

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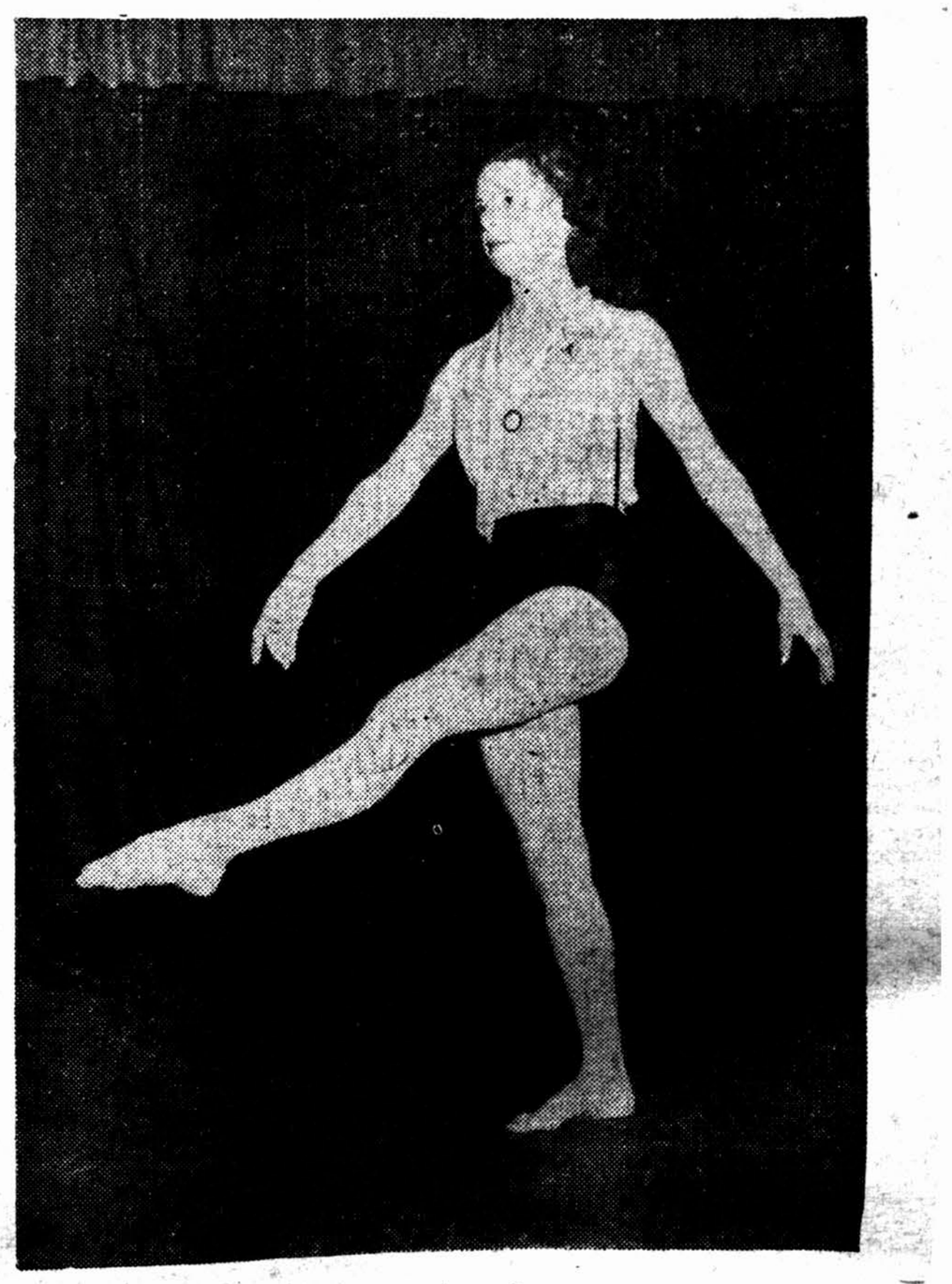

The Free Hip Swing

Sane Clothes For Baby

By Jyotirmoyee Haldar

Throughout childhood health and growth go together and if mothers desire a healthy body for their children, they should never relax their vigilant care for faulty positions and clothings of their babies from the very beginning.

The rapidly growing baby "frame" is soft, pliable to a degree and "as a twig is bent, the tree grows". For correct building of the body of the child there are several points for parents to keep in mind. The child must have sunshine, fresh air day and night and a good diet to build bone and muscles. Right use of the body implies that the cot and pram must be long enough to allow the child to stretch right out. The mattress must be firm without any sag. An old mattress sagging in the middle is a very bad bed for any child. Old soft kapoc or feather mattresses should be avoided as they tend to produce wrong positions during sleep and are enervating. A good hair or wool mattress is best.

For babies and young children a loose shakedown of winnowings of chaff placed on top of a firm mattress makes a soft warm, and healthy bed; but the essential thing to remember is that the firm studded mattress underneath gives the firmness necessary for the young body during the hours of sleep and rest.

Pillows are unnecessary for babies or any small children. High pillows are definitely injurious and produce very bad posture, round shoulders, and narrow chests. If a pillow is used at all it should be very thin and small.

Visualise the natural position of the child's body at rest—the spine flat and the head on a level with the trunk.

Children naturally tend to sleep lying almost chest downward with the head turned to one side and the knees drawn up. This makes any tendency to rounding of the shoulders impossible during sleep.

High pillows and soft beds prevent the adoption of this natural position.

When providing clothes, the child's growth and activity should not be hampered by tight bands or garments which are too small in the armholes or not roomy enough between the legs.

Collars and neckbands are not necessary and, if used, should be quite loose. Clothes should be light and porous, and at the same time supply the necessary warmth in cold weather, and also protect the skin from sunburn on hot days.

All clothes should be made to hang from the shoulders.

Fashion dictates that the little girl shall wear clothes which are much better for her health and building and safer for her activities in play, merriment and exercise, than those which her gradmother, or even her mother, wore at the same age.

With regard to the undergarments, most mothers know that when a babe is nine months old the infant napkin should be replaced by cellular cotton pantees, whether or not she has been trained to regular habits before this age.

Control of the bladder and clean habits are frequently delayed by the unnecessary prolonged use of the napkin.

It also limit baby's activity in the way of crawling, standing, or trying to walk, and can cause deformity of the legs and pelvic bones.

The cellular cotton pantees should be buttoned on to the cellular cotton shirt, or vest, so that they are easily removed when necessary.

The shirt or vest, should be reinforced with strong tape where the buttons are sewn on. This method of attaching the pants is much more hygienic then the use of elastic at the waist.

The pants should be open at the knee and not gathered into an elastic band. This detail applies to the dressing of little girls at all ages.

In chilly weather an all wool knitted vest should be worn over the cotton vest or shirt.

The best top garment is the present day play suit, either made with a shirt top, or a pinafore top to be worn over a shirt, or knitted pullover. Long overall pants should only be worn on cold mornings, or if the wea-

(Continued on Page 21)

Mother

By Mr. Bhanu Smart

High Technique Faces Crisis—Vagaries Of The Revivalistic Movement—Defiance Of Right Authorities And Standards—Art Cries For Rescue From Chaos—Not For The Common People—Concept Of Nationalism In Radio—Bhanu Smart Goes Ahead.

Will the high technique of Indian arts especially music and dance survive the crisis which it is facing in the current age? If judged by the vagaries of the art-movement the prospects of its survival do not seem to be bright. The new clientele which consists mainly of aristocratic circles and cultured coteries is satisfied if art is faintly Indian in appearance and if artists are fastidious and "modern" in outook. There is no wonder that with such a clientele faked or puerile forms can sail under the false colours of genuine and high art.

Result Of Revival

Trumpeted by its high-priests as a great national enterprise and introduced by them as renaissance to their blind followers and uninformed people, the revivalistic movement has released certain forces which militate against the survival of the high technique and distinctive traditions. Revivalism is a noble ideal, but in application it has proved to be quite the opposite. It has amounted to repudiation of the rightful authority. Revivalists seem to have formed a conspiracy to undermine the influence of hereditary exponents and to reject, as antiquated, the best and highest of art preserved by them.

Following elimination of the rightful authority revivalism has started the process of insidious withdrawal of art from the people and of granting the same as a monopoly to the so-called elite and elegant. It has encouraged the growth of a new order of artists who, with a few exceptions, pick up something directly or indirectly from the hereditary masters, make up the deficiency in this art with polished methods of propaganda and masquerade as great exponents. Revivalism has fostered supercilious contempt for professionalism but itself encourages "trade in art" carried on by its votaries and "society artists."

Authorities And Directorates

Having felt the necessity of sanctions, the art movement has set up its own authority and directorates. Some of them are unjustifiably aggressive and obstinate in imposing their own standards on art. To cite an instance, the Bengal school of painting has made frantic efforts to extend its influence all over the country, to minimise the importance of independent endeavour at revival made by any other province and to secure recognition of its own trends as a development of Indian art. The systematic propaganda carried on in interested quarters to introduce, in as well as outside India, a group of the adherents of the school as the only authoritative and great artiste, has proved detrimental to the interests of other front-rank artists who have not pledged allegiance to Bengal.

Bengalism has been accepted as a supreme authority by the credulous, uninformed and uninquisitive people. There is in a province like Gujerat a sect of dilettante and aesthetes, which flatly refuses to accept any painting as Indian inspite of its superior merits if it does not bear the impress of the mannerism of Bengal. It, likewise, refuses to acknowledge anyone as an artist unless he has learnt art at the altar of Shantiniketan or joined the art-hegemony of the Bengal school. There are artists also in Gujerat who aspire to build up their reputation as leading artists on the strength of their credentials from or affiliations to Bengal and not of their individual abilities and achievements; and they are the people who have prevented Gujerat from appreciating the good work of its other capable artists. Obviously, totalitarianism in art leads to the stultification of independent creative endeavour.

Music And Dance

Overbearing authority and faulty standards have led to the partial preservation, stagnation and in some respects vulgarisation of music. Tagore music is pushed up by its votaries and distributing agencies as the latest development of music. Lesser varieties and film songs have gone far beyond their legitimate bounds. In face of such rivals, the khyal school has stood its ground so far as classical music. It has, however, gained undue prominence as the only survival of high music, because its adherents are prevented by their own interests from acknowledging the superiority of the Dhruvapad and Dhamar schools. Standards of music have also come to be personal. There are khyal singers who have suppressed the beauty of both the melody and poetry by their vocal gymnatics and who, inspite of that, have managed to rise to the rank of authority. Real music recedes in the background when any personal style is forced as a standard.

Dance stands foremost among the victims of the revivalistic movement. Its current trends are moulded by some individuals and institutions whose standards are far from being right. The Shantiniketan technique, which is popular with "society artists" and young girls and boys who find it easier to dance than to sing, cannot claim itself to be a development of the classical technique. Rhythmic stamping of feet and rowing movements of arms are distinct interpolations. A few "saviours" of the Indian dance have, notwithstanding their poor training in the classical technique managed to immortalise themselves with such puerile exercises and to pass as authorities.

Muddle And Medley

Vulgarisation of dance is a logical consequence of the repudiation of the irrevocable authority. Even lesser men, who generally take shelter behind modernism in order to conceal their ignorance of the complex technique of dance, have found full freedom in "high society" to assume the importance as great exponents; and such "exponents" should be held responsible for the suppression of the pioneering and solid work done by a few enlightened life-time votaries of classical dance. It is a curious anomaly that in the age of dance-renaissance even a puerility, pot-pourri, or a faint semblance of any classical technique should pass as Indian dance.

The art which is distributed under the auspices of the revivalistic movement is not necessarily of high quality. The question of right standards goes out of consideration when art is demanded by its patrons as a curio, entertainment or decoration for their drawing rooms. Aesthetic appreciation is implicit in the concept of culture, but when puerile or spurious forms of the revivalistic brand are also favoured and esteemed as high art by culture-factories one wonders whether aesthetic morbidity is intended to be one of the distinctions of the pattern of modern Indian culture.

Philistinism provides a fertile soil for the germination and growth of wrong art, and philistinism is rampant in modern India under the fascinating veneer of enlightenment and culture. Popularity of silly or sophisticated art-forms is a manifestation of psuedo-culture. The revival of the genuine art and of its high technique should be the objective, if patrons and their leaders are aesthetically alert and appreciative of the indigenous art-traditions, unfortunately it has so far not been the case in this country. The current movement has failed to give a right lead to the people. It has fostered a type of aestheticism which allows inferior art to supercede the high and authentic technique.

Some educated artists besides the accredited hereditary exponents have to their credit excellent work in painting, music and dance, but the same is being lost in the muddle and medley of art which has resulted from the haphazard attempts at revival. Art has not fared well in the hands of unprincipled but imperious revivalists and culture-architects. It is now passing under the care of the Government, but it should not remain at the mercy of politician-philistines. Art will not fail to receive a fair deal from the National Government if its administration is entrusted to right men and carried on in strict conformity with the standards based upon the available right material.

A Regular Feature

In the course of his inaugural address at the exhibition of irrigation engineering and research organised by the Central Board of Irrigation at New Delhi last month Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed disappointment at the absence of the common man at the gathering. He rightly pointed out that vast schemes affecting tens of millions of the people cannot be worked efficiently without the co-operation in some measure of these millions. The common people are regarded as unworthy of being invited to the opening ceremonies of exhibitions be they of art, science or engineering.

The organisers of exhibitions feel unhappy if the common people mix up with their distinguished guests. Consequently the exclusion of those who need education and information has come to be a regular feature of the exhibitions organised in large towns. Science and art are intended for the people and not for the privileged few, and they will not approach the former as long as the barriers of snobbish social distinctions are not removed. What Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said should be an eye-opener to the honorary "friends" and "benefactors" of the common people.

A Leading Artist

Reproduced in these columns is a fine painting "Mother" by Mr. Bhanu Smart. It is remarkable for its bold and accurate figure-work, gentle mood and pleasing repose. The recumbent female figure, apart from its feminine grace and tenderness, is eloquently expresive of the maternal affection. The toys placed near by hold the composition in balance and at the same time emphasise the interest of the child.

Mr. Bhanu Smart is one of the leading artists of Western India. He has captured the spirit of Indian art-traditions and ranks amongst the artistes who have moulded the distinctive trends of the Bombay School of Indian painting. Inspite of his contributions to the contemporary art, he persists in his endeavour to create something new which remains loyal to the traditions. "Mother" is one of the fresh examples of the productive and progressive art of Bhanu Smart.

SANE CLOTHES FOR BABY

(Continued from Page 20)

ther should turn chilly in the after noon.

Short pants to the knees are best, as they let the light to the child's legs.

Light on the child's skin is necessary for her nutrition and for the healthy building and formation of her bones.

See that there is ample room in the seat of the pants for ease and comfort for the squatting position.

It is one of the natural positions for a child at play, and is helped for the normal formation of the girl-child's pelvic bones, so important to her welfare in ensuring safe child-birth later in her life.

Our Delhi Letter

VICEREGAL STATUES & VICEREINES' FUNDS

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

India's independence is round the corner. In their struggle for freedom, Indians entered the last trench namely, the Constituent Assembly during the week. On the other side of the trench, lies freedom and independence. From the sublime to the ridiculous, what will India do with a large number of statues and monuments in bronze, marble and red stone erected by the British to inspire awe or loyalty amongst the "Natives of India"?

These statues and monuments could broadly be classified into three categories. There are statues of three British Sovereigns, Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V, who reigned over India for eighty years. There have been no statues erected so far of King Edward VIII and Georgi VI. In the second category could be placed the status of Governors and Governors-General, who have governed or misgoverned this country during the last 150 years or more. In the third category could be placed the statues and monuments erected to commemorate the British victories in India.

T. A. FOR STATUES!

Old Delhi has statues of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. In additon, there are statues of two heroes of the so-called Mutiny, John Nicholson and Taylor, erected to commemorate the storming of Delhi by the British in 1857. There is another monument on the Ridge called the Mutiny Memorial Tower.

New Delhi has a statue of King George V and VI statues of Viceroy's from Lord Hardings to Lord Willingdon.

There are two anecdotes about these statues, one based on fancy and the other based on fact. The six statues of the Viceroys have made several journeys to several points in Delhi. Lord Willingdon decided to congregate them in one place and had them moved to what is called the "Great Place" in front of the Secretariat. Lord Linlithgow did not like six Viceroy's statues standing like chaprassis on either side of the road leading to His House. He had them shifted back. Who was to bear the expense of their shiftings of statues and under what head were the expenses to be incurred was a thorny question. The Viceroy's may make suggestions, but it is the man in the Secretariat who have to find excuses to meet the audit objections. A brilliant decision was to permit travelling allowance for the statues. Audit objections were met.

An ultra loyal member of the Assembly was greatly concerned over the statues standing all alone in rain and sun. In his fit of loyalty he is believed to have suggested the appointment of umbrella holders for the statues, to protect them from the ravages of the elements.

ISSUE OF DISPOSALS

As for their disposal, one suggestion is to refer the whole problem to a Special Committee with the Education Minister, Sri Chakravarti Rajagopalacharia as its president. C. R. can be trusted to take a balanced view of things. Seth Govind Das, whose house in Jubbulpore boasts of two life size statues of the British Monarchs, Queen Victoria and King Edward and paintings in oil of all the Governors-General from Warren Hastings onwards could be regarded an expert on this subject. He and the Directors General of Archaeology and of Disposals should be included on the Committee, it is suggested here. Incidentally, C. R. is the member in charge for Archaeology and Arts.

The problem of "Mutiny" or British victories memorial monuments stands on a slightly different footing. The question is linked with the Indian interpretation of the Indian history.

Firstly, India does not accept the view that the 1857 upheaval was a mutiny. She regards it as the first war of independence. Secondly, there is a dispute over the authenticity and correctness of Indian history as taught in the Indian Schools. Let me cite Britishers to illustrate my point.

There has been a controversy over the causes of mutiny, which some attribute to objectionable ingredients used in the making of cartridges.

HEROES OF MUTINY

Lord Roberts, at one time the Commander-in-Chief of India, in his book "Fortyone years in India" says:

"The recent researches of Mr. Forest in the records of the Government of India prove that the lubricating mixture used in preparing the cartridges was actually composed of the objectionable ingredients, cow's fat and lard, and that incredible disregard of the soldiers' religious prejudices was displayed in the manufacture of these cartridges". This will dispose of one myth.

No one could accuse Lord Roberts of partiality to the mutineers and yet no attempt has yet been made to correct the Indian history of mutiny.

Statues have been erected to honour the British heroes of the Mutiny. What about those who were guilty of gross inhuman treatment accorded to innocent civilians. Let me quote the Bombay Correspondent of the "London Times", Mr. Montgomery Martin. He says "I saw Sir Theophilus Metcalfe the other day; he is held in great dread here by the natives, and he is every day trying and hanging all he can catch".

There is a Metcalfe House and Metcalfe Road in Delhi, the former housing the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Martin proceeds: "All the city people found within the walls of Delhi, when our troops entered were bayonetted on the spot. These were not mutineers, but residents of the City, who trusted to our well-known mild rule of pardon. I am glad to say they were disappointed".

VICEREINE'S FUND

The Committee, it is suggested should go into the origin of these monuments and remove such ones as were erected to humiliate Indians in the eyes of the foreign visitors.

There is yet another problem which the C. R. Committee could usefully tackle. A large number of endowment Funds have been created out of Indian subscriptions by the wives of some of the Viceroys of India. There is a Countess of Dufferin Fund for Medical Women. There is a Lady Reading Fund for Indian Nurses. There is a Lady Irwin Fund which partially supports the Lady Irwin College in New Delhi. Lastly there is the Red Cross Society with a large endowment Fund. Some of these organisations have been doing very useful work. In practice, most of them provide comfortable sheltered niches for retired British men and women. They are also ugly reminders that the "natives" of India were unable to look after their aged and infirm. their women and children and it was left to wives of India's Viceroy's to mobilize charities to help them.

The Red Cross Society needs the special attention of the C. R. Committee if such a committee is appointed. Large sums of money were collected during the war by organising the Red Cross Weeks. Large contributions were made by the Viceroy to the Society from his War Purposes Fund. A special point which requires elucidation is what salaries were paid to the Red Cross Commissioners, who were retired officers, earing pensions and whether retired officers doing Red Cross Work in the U. K. or America were allowed similar high salaries ranging between three to four thousand rupees a month.

The LAST PAGE has been held over owing to unavoidable reasons. It will appear next week as usual.

NAMES OF ROADS

The other question relates to comforts. It would enable the public to appraise the true value of the Society if a statement was published, giving separately the amounts spent on Indian and non-Indian Defence Services. Lastly, it was time that this Society was Indianised, not at the bottom, but at the top, and its management was taken out from title-holders and title-hunters.

Another problem relates to roads and buildings, which have been named after British Officials to earn their approbation.

In New Delhi there are roads named even after a P. W. D. Chief Engineer. A small unimportant blind lane is named after Nurjahan, who ruled India for over ten years, while a whole avenue is named after one Mr. Rouse, who presided over a Trade Union of Engineers and Contractors, vulgarly called The Central Public Works Department. These iniquities shall have to be put right.

A young lawyer attended the funeral of a financier.

A friend arrived a little late, took a seat beside the lawyer, and whispered: "How far has the service gone?"

The lawyer nodded towards the clergyman and whispered back tersely: "Just opened for the defence"

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Humorous Skit

The Black-Marketeer

By "Raibman"

"In the United States of 1946, historians will write, it was possible to get almost anything you could name —for a price", says a certain American magazine. But we have our doubts whether historians will ever take the trouble to tackle this issue. For you see, the Black Market has not been dealt with in any book of history we have read so far, not even in Marsden's notorious "History of India." Herodotus probably never even dreamed about it; Pliny the Younger fails lamentably in his series of historical letters to mention it, and no modern writer has ever cared to pen a learned treatise on the "Origin and Growth of the Black Market".

From the meagre data with which we have to proceed, only one thing seems clear, and that is, it is evidently and unquestionably a product of World War Number Two. It has apparently sprung up into existence in one night, like its contemporary, the Army Jeep, without having to go through the ordeal of various stages of development. I remember reading somewhere that the Jeep also "just happened".

And like the Jeep, the black market has evidently come to stay. We remember campaigns carried on by the Press and the Government to hang all the protagonists of this 'quick, untaxed money' faith; agitations conducted by the man in the street to uproot this evil, and threats to ostracize him socially. But the black-marketeer successfully overcame all these obstacles, and somewhat rose in prestige. And what is more, he donated generously to War Funds and also Harijan Funds, occasionally put on Khadi, discarded that for well-tailored suits, and gave dinner parties at the Taj Mahal to whoever was willing to accept his invitation. Result—officials said to one another", "He is a jolly good fellow after all, why worry how he secured his pot of money?"

This party-giving human chameleon is the most 'respectable' variety of black-marketeer round whom there is a halo of glory, not a noose. He is a monarch of his Kingdom and can make or mar the country's future, for the Goddess Lakshmi flirts quite a lot with him.

Have'nt you seen those wall posters which scream out: "CHECK THE BLACK MARKET" "DON'T PAY MORE FOR CLOTH" "DOWN WITH THE BLACK-MARKETEER" "REPORT THE PROFITEER TO THE POLICE", etc., etc.? The Government's conception of a profiteer, judging by the illustrations on these posters is a stout, treble-chinned gorilla of a man with a round cap covering his bald patch, who snarls out at prospective customers: "Pay more or get out". And all that the customer does is to say, "I shall report you to the police".

Now, if there is such a type of black marketeer existing, all I can say is, he is sadly and woefully ignorant of the technique of his art. A month or two spent at the feet of a Guruji would not be wasted. Oh no, such a black-marketeer would not be able to carry on his nefarious activity for more than a day or two. At best he can hope to repent at leisure in some wayside jail. As I told you, the aim of art is to conceal art, and no black-marketeer worth his salt would needlessly expose himself in that way.

The theory of black-marketting is like a fluid that assumes the shape of whatever vessel it is poured into. There are no hard and fast rules governing its application and there is not even the proverbial code of honour among the profiteers. One black-marketeer would call another a cheat, and a scroundrel and openly denounce him for his black ways, if thereby he can save his own skin and add to his bank balance.

Now if you were to ask why and how these dark markets flourish, the only answer is "Necessity is the mother of the black-markets". Every body wants a certain commodity, the shops are infested by scores of men and women with money jingling in their pockets, and then what happens? The valuable commodity goes underground and can be coaxed out of its lair only by the now familiar process of 'greasing the palm'.

Let us follow up in detail an imaginary visit to a chemist and the ensuing conversation.

CUSTOMER (calling a shop assistant): "Please get me a bottle of Horlicks."

ASSISTANT (his back turned to the customer): 'Out of stock".

CUSTOMER: "But I have a doctor's prescription for it and I was told I would get it here."

ASSISTANT (peering at the slip of paper): "What is the matter, please?"

CUSTOMER: "My wife is convalescing. She needs it very badly".

ASSISTANT (Looking very apologetic) I am sorry sir, you see our quota was exhausted long before your wife ever fell ill. Next month you may get a bottle if you register your name now."

But by that time, the poor man's wife would most probably have shuffled off this mortal coil. He therefore stands, languidly clinging to the counter, and not knowing what to do. The shop assistant now comes up to him and says: "We are sorry our quota for this month has not been replenished. But also we just can't bear the sight of a countryman of ours so downcast and dejected. So for your sake and your wife's, we will contact another firm of chemists and get you a bottle. But those people"—he comes close to his dejected-looking country man and whispers the rest in his ear.

The man nods, and an errand boy leaves the premises, with the look of a crusader. He circles the building, enters the same shop by a backdoor and eventually makes his appearance with a virtuous air and a bottle of the coveted stuff in his hand. The stipulated price is paid, and the customer goes home to his ailing wife and there is an end of the matter.

Chemists are not the only fish swimming about in the sea of black marketeers. There are thousands and thousands and each has his own mode of making you pay more for the thing you want to purchase. There is the bland, hard-boiled gost of profiteer who sneers politely at you when you mention controlled prices, and who by the sheer force of his logic makes you part with some more of your hard earned savings. This is a very dangerous chap and even the police are helpless against him.

Then there is the weak, cringing, extremely solicitous chap who festers you with his attentions. He comes to you wringing his hands in despair at being unable to meet your demands. Alas, the Sahab was late by just half an hour. The identical piece was just taken delivery of by Inspector Ramanuj's wife's maternal uncle's sister-in-law. What a Pity! Late by half an hour only! If he had only known that the Sahab would be coming after half an hour. The world would then have gone on revolving peacefully!

When eventually you do leave the shop, you should send another person for the piece of goods, with special instruction to pay a higher price. With this type of profiteer, you know that he is a rascal and would cut your throat for a little more money, but all the same, he is irresistible. He has a way of making you appear more important than you really are. If there is an award for Lip-Service and Flattery, I would give it to him.

There is also an educated, sophisticated kind of profiteer who leaves embossed visiting cards and an odour of peculiarly feminine perfume behind him, wherever he goes. He is dressed in tiptop European clothes (tnus dispelling the Government of India's illusion that a black-marketeer wears only Kurtha and Dhotie), talks in an Oxford accent, and has his air-conditioned office at Bloated Currency Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. He is a source of good income to the newspapers, and even better income to his many lady stenographers.

Seldom does a profiteer make it plain to his customers that he has the essential stuff with him. It is always 'another shop' that can 'deliver the goods' and as fate would have it, the proprietor of that shop demands more than the controlled price. The trouble he takes to bring it to you is not recompensed by cash. Oh, no. All the profit goes to the other fellow. The only motive which prompted him to do so was pity for you and all those many folk who depend on you. He has also the cheek to tell you that virtue is its own reward!

There are few things that are not black-marketted to-day and the canker has spread even to the villages. Rustic peasants in our part of the country, who before the war never even stirred out of their villages, now sit at home with their ex-soldier sons and bewail the presence of this "Karin chanda" which is a direct Malayalam equivalent of the words "black market".

The Government never seems to catch up with the Gods of the black market. All they ever manage to do is to catch hold of some hawker on the pavements and sentence him in a grand manner to pay a fine for nor issuing cash memos. Why not begin with the top and come down to the bottom, instead of trying to go against the law of gravity?

But there is one aspect of profiteering that has so far not been appreciated by the lay public.... The black-marketeer, for all his wealth, is a very unhappy man. His modest attempts at increasing the national wealth have not so far received their due recognition. Ungrateful, wretched public!! It never takes the trouble to enquire and hear the profiteer's version of things. Every one, yes, even the Goonda and the other unsocial elements fling their share of censure at him and get away with it... That is really unfair. He in spite of many difficulties does make everything available to you: and if he charges a little more for this 'personal' service, the fault is yours, not his. You should not have such a large, unwieldy bank balance.

After all, the black-marketeer is a born patriot. He has aided both his country and his rulers, for his is not the narrow kind of patriotism that shuns everything connected with the whites. He is more broadminded than you think.

Some there are, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who want to hang him for creating the Bengal Famine. The doomed profiteer wipes a tear with his hand and cries out in defence of self: "Why? Did I not try to check India's growing population by my Bengal Stunt? After all those people were better dead. Life anyway could have held no pleasures for them. But no one hears him. His is merely another "Vox clamantis in deserto'.

But for the black-marketeer, we Indians would still nave been a herd of spineless creatures. As a correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" puts it: "But for the profiteer, the Czar of All Russia would still have been alive and ruling."

We don't know how far the black-marketeer's claim to this distinction might carry weight; but any way here's our palm for this unique achievement. Oh no, you needn't blush, black-marketeer Sab!

A patriot of the first water and a born 'Satyagrahi' like you should be able, with the aid of a little boosting up by the newspapers and the public, to become a valuable future citizen Not that you aren't already one. Always remember that patriotism makes up for all other vices. *Black-marketeerji kee jai.....*

"I'm utterly exhausted—all day pushing buttons, turning switches, setting dials!"

"Your kids?"

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Modern Soil Conservation Methods In U.S.A.

Good crop rotation and livestock management programmes combined with a complete soil conservation programme have greatly improved the fertility and productiveness of many American farms, particularly in the corn and small grains region around Des Moines, in the midwester state of Iowa.

A typical farm, where these modern agricultural methods have proved their worth, is the farm of Chris Jensen near Audubon, a small city of 2,500 population located about 30 miles west of Des Moines. The soil map of the farm shows moderate slopes ranging from 3 to 5 per cent and rolling slopes ranging from 5 to 18 per cent. There are three principal soil types, but the bulk of it is Marshall silt loam.

The oddly-shaped fields, which follow the contour of the land, interspersed with terraces, buffer strips and grassed waterways have led strangers from the city and even old-fashioned farmers to call the Jensen farm a "crazy quilt" farm. And so, in truth, does the pattern of his farming appear on a chart. However, to Jensen and hundreds of Iowans who are farming the modern way, everything in that crazy quilt pattern helps save precious top-soil, conserves water and prevents erosion and the formation of gullies. The unusual layout means increased yields of corn (maize) for animal feed, oats, and a heavier, thicker growth of nutritious grasses and legumes which, in turn, mean more and higher quality pork, beef, milk and eggs.

Comparison Of Yields

The often-heard criticism that too much land is taken out of production and that farming such oddly-shaped fields is a nuisance can best be answered by Jensen, who in a recent interview declared, "I would farm no other way."

Jensen's farm is two and a quarter miles northeast of Audobon. He moved there in 1935 and started the "face lifting" in connection with a long-time soil conservation plan in 1939. As a comparison of yields, the land formerly produced 75 bushels of corn and 45 bushels of oats to the acre. These averages have now been increased to 100 bushels of corn and close to that quantity of oats in the best of crop years.

Jensen had one 10-acre field of contoured corn (that is, corn planted on land that had been plowed horizontally along slopes to hinder water run-off and erosion) which yielded 137 bushels per acre in 1944 in the official state contest conducted by the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Association. This yield, the third highest in the state that year for corn grown on the contour, was made on ground where sod and a covering of banyard manure had been turned under. No commercial fertilizer was used.

As for oats, Jensen says 1945 was his best year in a long time. He had an average yield per acre of 95 bushels.

Jensen currently has turned much of his land over to production of certified brome grass seed, a grass having large spikelets, and grown for forage. He is producing a Fischer strain developed by Iowa State College, and last year produced 250 pounds to the acre on 25 acres. He received for the grass seed approximately 40 cents (Rs. 1-5as.) per lb Moreover, this grass can be grown on many of the soil-conserving strips of land between the row crops.

Various Devices Used

There is nothing revolutionary about the devices Jensen uses, but he has combined them skilfully to achieve maximum yield and soil protection.

Terraces are used on the steeper slopes, at or near the crowns of hills. These level off the land enough to keep the soil in place and hold sufficient rain water for the crops. The nine terraces on the farm total two miles in length.

Where the land is only gently sloped, "buffer strips" take the place of terracing. Long, narrow strips of grass are left between row crops, with both the rows and buffer strips following contour of the land. The strips are sufficient to hold the soil above them in place, and keep gullies from forming. Left from year to year, they also serve as guide lines for plowing on the contour.

At a few points, terrace outlets (narrow gutters sown with grass) run down the hills from terrace to terrace, to carry off rain water which the terraces cannot absorb. These lead into waterways, winding across the lowest land, which carry excess water into near-by brooks. The waterways are heavily planted in grass so that their soil cannot erode and vary in width from 16 to 25 feet according to the amounts of water they may have to carry.

Jensen also leaves belts of grass 16 feet at both ends of the rows in fields which he plows and plants in corn and oats. These "turn strips" allow enough room for cultivating machinery to be turned around at the ends of the rows, and become useful grazing areas instead of being left to erode.

Jensen estimated that he had from 15 to 18 acres in use as turn strips, buffer strips, waterways, terracing and outlets. Sometimes the uninformed refer to this as a "waste of cropland", he said, but in reality it is highly important in developing sound farming practices. Since all this land is planted, like some of the fields, in grasses and legumes, it provides a sizeable addition to his hay crop.

The brome grass is planted with alfalfa in order to tie down the soil and because the alfalfa provides nitrogen both for the brome grown with it and for corn or oats which may be planted in the same areas in later years. Since the brome grass grows several inches above the alfalfa, the brome seed can be harvested separately by setting the combine high enough to clear the alfalfa but catch the grass tops. After the seed is taken, the fields can be used for hay or pasture.

On the waterways and turn strips, the first hay crop is taken between the second and third cultivation of corn, if time can be spared to do it. This permits the maximum amount of hay to be harvested before it is mired down by cultivating machinery turning on it or crossing it repeatedly.

Five-Year Rotation Followed

Later after both the grass seed and the corn and oats have been harvested, Jensen turns his cattle and hogs into the fields to clean up the stalks and any corn which was missed or dropped by the machine picker. The livestock also feeds on the remains of the alfalfa and grass in the waterways, buffer strips, and turn strips.

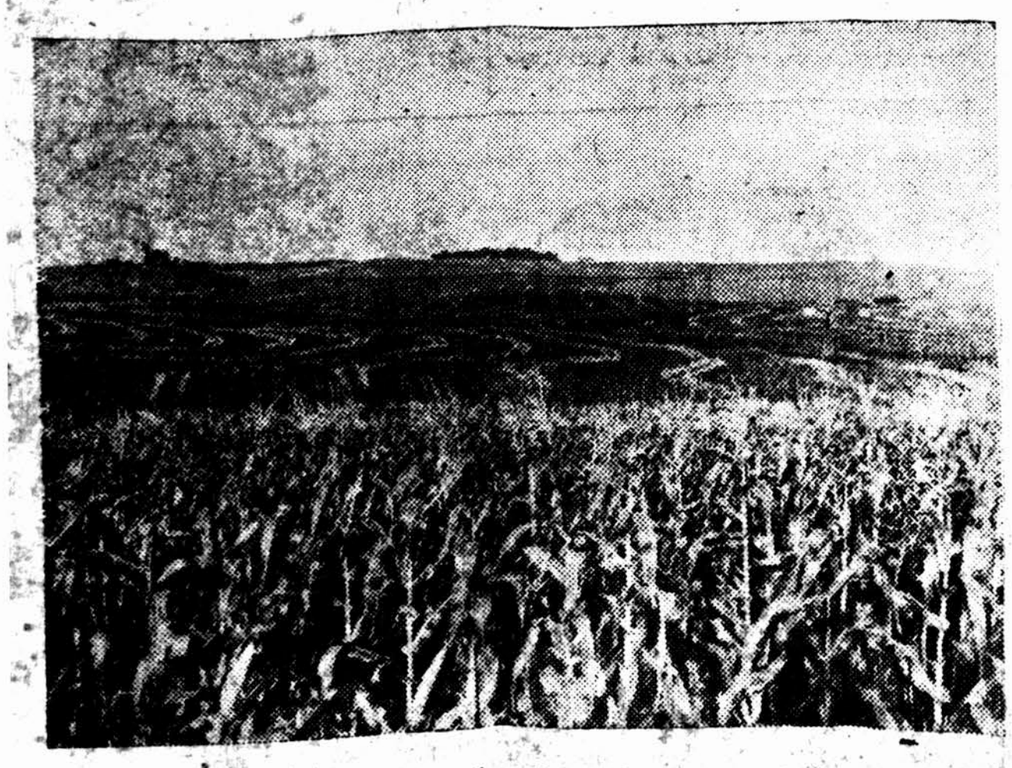
Like most progressive United States farmers, Jensen rotates crops on each part of his growing fields, but without disturbing the permanent layout of terraces, buffer strips, and waterways. The crop rotation followed is two years of corn, one year of oats with brome and alfalfa seeded on the same ground later in the year, then alfalfa and brome for two years before returning to corn. This five-year rotation is carried on normally in all six fields on the farm. By this system, one field is in retirement each year. This rotation is out of balance, temporarily, on the Jensen farm because of the present emphasis on brome seed production.

Jensen, for the past four years a member of the State of Iowa Soil Conservation Committee, says Iowa's good soil needs the best of management with a good rotation.

That these modern methods of farming being applied in Iowa are successful is proved by the current estimates of a record crop of nearly 700,000,000 bushels of corn for the state of Iowa this year, an average yield throughout the state of 61 bushels to the acre!—USIS.

On his farm near Audubon, Iowa, Chris Jensen discusses farm plans with the Soil Conservation Agent, Judson H. Lentmire. Left to right: Mr. Lentmire, Mr. Jensen and Art Erickson, a neighbour.

In the past few years increasing attention has been paid to combatting soil erosion in India, particularly in Bombay and in the Punjab, through different methods of soil conservation, allied with land improvement and the retention of moisture. Contour bunding of the type employed largely in Bijapur is claimed by the Land Improvement Department to have already substantially increased crop yields. What is being done in a similar direction in the United States is, therefore, of particular interest against this Indian background.



A view of the Jensen farm showing contour and strip farming.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. Who, according to tradition, was the originator of Rugby Football?

   a) William Webb Ellis; b) Richard Gregory; c) Ed. Solomon

2. Cardophilic Society members collect—

   a) Butterflies; b) Invitation cards; c) Cigarette cards

3. Dumfermline is the name of—

   a) A city; b) A shipping route; c) A famous railway tunnel

4. Who is an Osteopath?

   a) Manipulative Surgeon; b) Veterinary Expert; c) Colour Specialist

5. Angina Pectoris is—

   a) A girl's name; b) A flower; c) A heart disease

6. Viacheslav Mikhailovitch Scriabin is the real name of—

   a) Count Leo Tolstoy; b) M. Molotov; c) A. A. Gromyko

7. Gammaxene is—

   a) Spinal affliction; b) Insecticide; c) New textile fibre

ANSWERS

1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4. a; 5. c; 6. b; 7. b.

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